VOL. 75 NO. 10

textile bulletin

OCTOBER • 1949

Cor
L.U.N.
Commerce R. R.

Many of the textile industry's trade organizations have been busy this Fall. Their activities are reported in detail on inside pages.

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OIL IS OIL
NOT
NON-FLUID OIL
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

"Equal In Quality" lubricating oils with viscosity indices are obtainable from any oil vendor, but are costly to use because they will not remain in or on bearings. They flow away from the seat of friction thereby creating BEARING THIRST, EXCESSIVE POWER CONSUMPTION, HAZARD OF BEARING WEAR, OIL-SOAKED MACHINERY SURROUNDINGS, NECESSITY FOR CONSTANT APPLICATION WHICH IS COSTLY, MESSY AND DANGEROUS CONDITIONS and last, but not least, OIL STAINED GOODS.

It doesn't make any difference what you name it or where you buy it, a so-called "straight-run" oil remains a non-clinging viscosity-type oil with all of the above disadvantages.

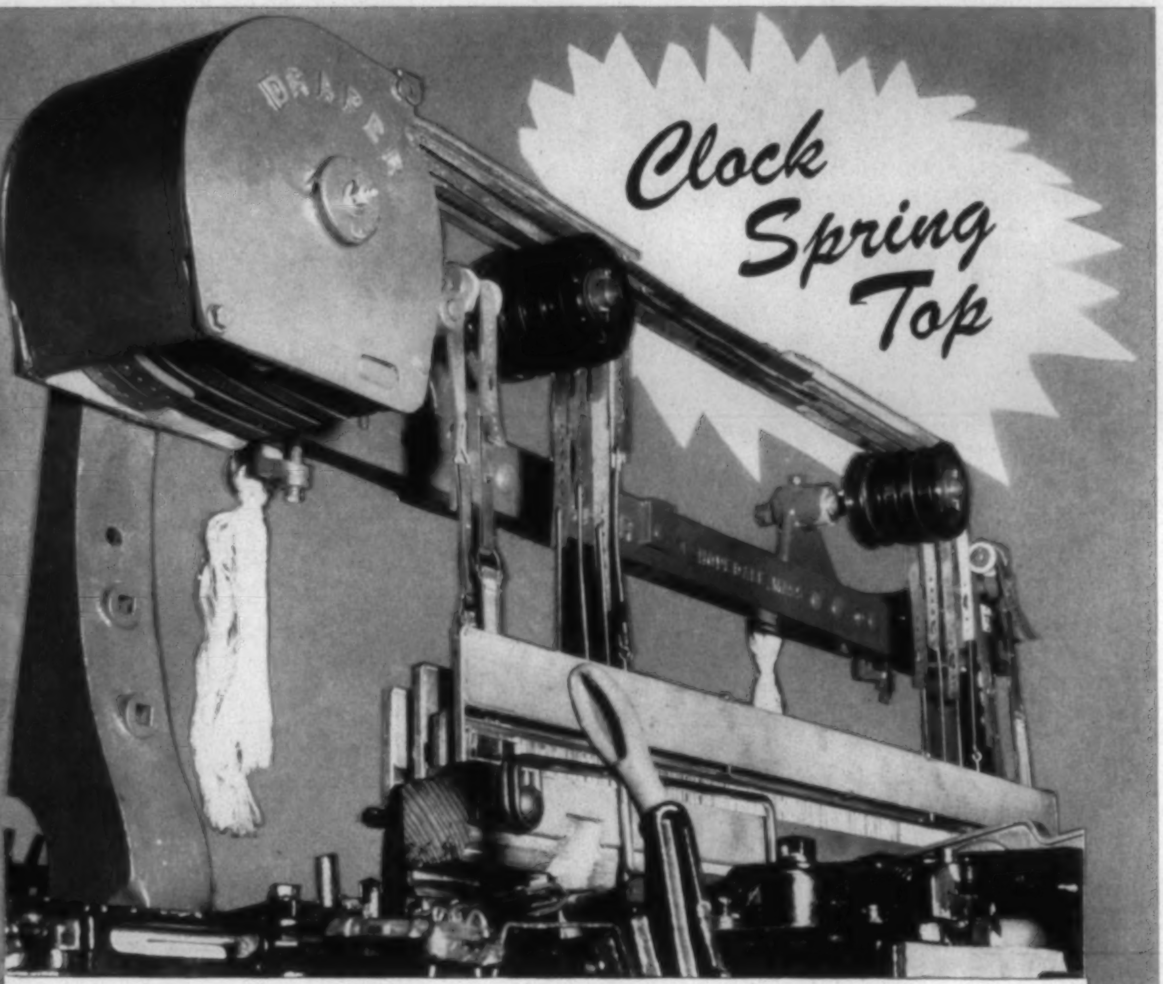
NON-FLUID OIL

has for generations been accepted as the Sure-Lubricant, economical to apply and admits of simple lubricating programs. This explains the reason for the phenomenal increase in use of this most effective lubricant.

Samples and engineering service are yours for the asking.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.
292 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Southern District Manager: FALLS L. THOMASON, Charlotte, N. C.
WORKS: Newark, N. J.
WAREHOUSES: Atlanta, Ga.—Greenville, S. C.—Charlotte, N. C.—
Providence, R. I. — Chicago, Ill. — St. Louis, Mo. — Detroit, Mich.

NON-FLUID OIL is not the name of a general class of lubricants, but is a specific product of our manufacture. So-called grease imitations of NON-FLUID OIL often prove dangerous and costly to use.



The mainspring of a clock is designed to give lifetime service under exhausting conditions. Draper engineers have incorporated this principle into a new top motion.

Extensive trials have confirmed the soundness of this design. One mill reported, after five years on heavy fabrics, that spring breakage was negligible.

Since it is enclosed, the Clock Spring Top is clean. Because of the easier action and less strain the Clock Spring Top substantially reduces wear on all top motion parts.

Available for the X-2, XD, XP, X and E with one set, or 2 sets on heavy weaves, this top has a capacity of up to six harnesses.

For the most efficient and best top motion, try the Clock Spring Top.

DRAPER CORPORATION
HOPEDALE MASSACHUSETTS U. S. A.

FACTORING

More and more, the word "COMMERCIAL" is recognized as the "distinguishing mark" in factoring. It is the symbol of long experience, complete facilities and resources, and a knowledge of every branch of the textile industry.

We will gladly explain in detail what *COMMERCIAL FACTORING* can mean to your business in new opportunities and increased profits.

COMMERCIAL FACTORS CORPORATION

Fred'k Vietor & Achelis, Inc.
Established 1828

Schefer, Schramm & Vogel
Established 1838

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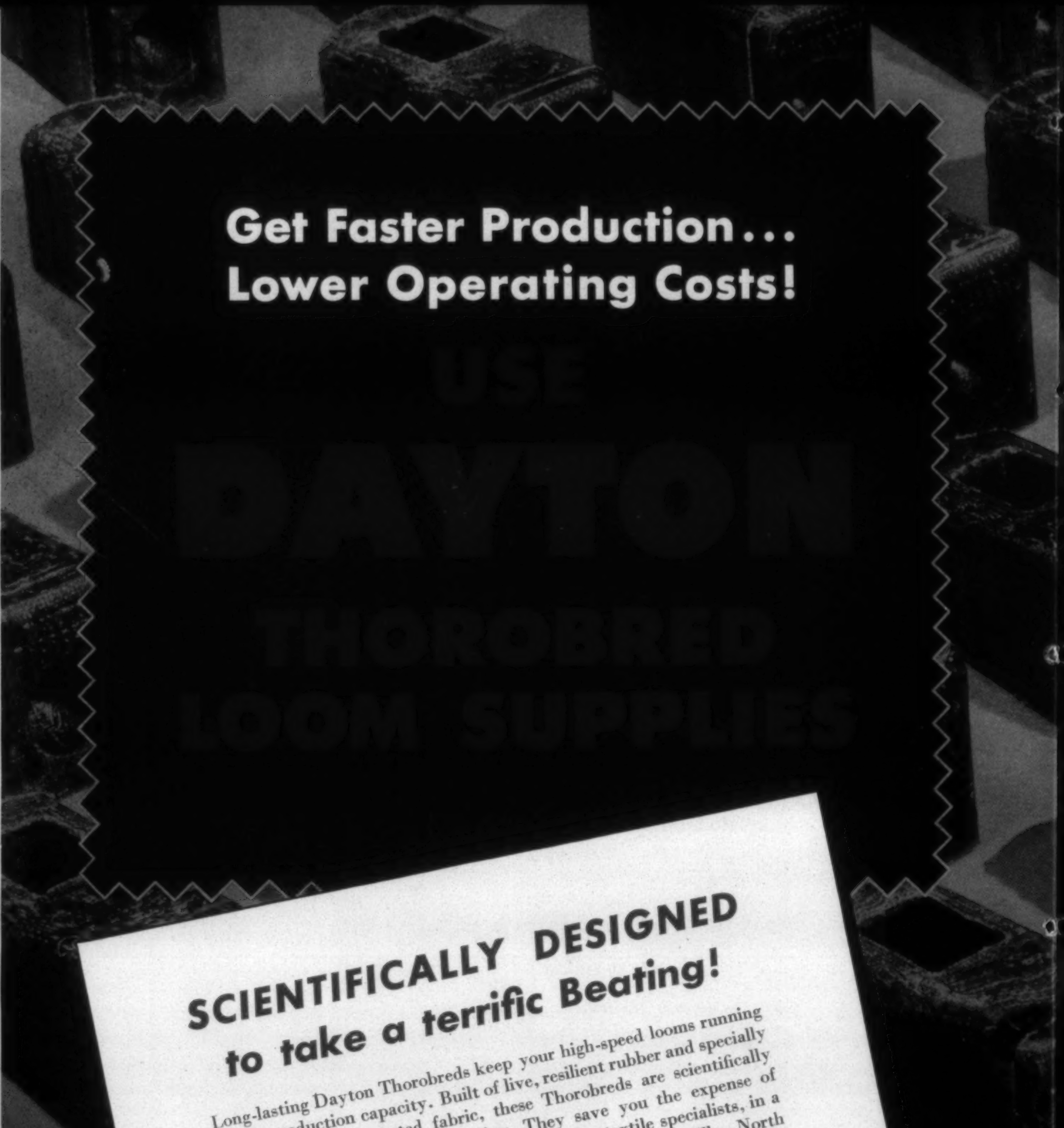


Get Faster Production...
Lower Operating Costs!

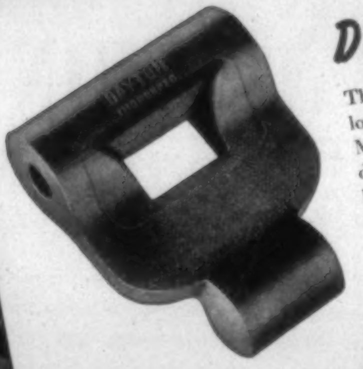
USE
DAYTON
THOROBRED
LOOM SUPPLIES

SCIENTIFICALLY DESIGNED
to take a terrific Beating!

Long-lasting Dayton Thorobreds keep your high-speed looms running at top production capacity. Built of live, resilient rubber and specially treated and impregnated fabric, these Thorobreds are scientifically designed to take a terrific beating. They save you the expense of constantly replacing worn-out parts. Made by textile specialists, in a plant in the heart of the textile industry (at Waynesville, North Carolina), these loom supplies are manufactured by laboratory-controlled methods and are field tested in nearby mills and textile engineering schools. Sold by Dayton Jobbers. Thorobreds help you produce finer textiles at lower operating costs.

THE DAYTON RUBBER COMPANY, *Textile Division*
Woodside Bldg., Greenville, South Carolina

REVERSIBLE Drop Box Pickers

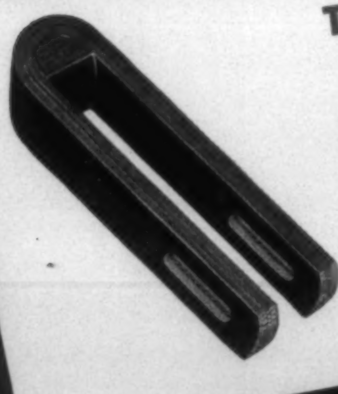


This Reversible Drop Box Picker lasts longer and gives better shuttle contact. Made in a one-piece unit, it has three degrees of hardness. Very hard at spindle hole—won't wear egg-shaped—requires no lubrication. Soft around picker stick hole to absorb terrific impacts. Very soft at shuttle contact to assure perfect throws and eliminate shuttle point loosening. Non-reversible type has same construction.

THOROBRED Loop Pickers

Built of extra tough fabric and resilient rubber molded together in a super strong unit. Stays put on stick. Easy to apply. Absolutely uniform. Assures a perfect shuttle throw. Eliminates shuttle bounce. Has twice the life of ordinary loop pickers.

THOROBRED Lug Straps



Built-in cushion protects cam points and picker stick. One-piece construction. No rivets. Never needs adjusting. Has proper "give" and ability to "come back" immediately. Easy to apply. Not affected by humidity. Gives trouble-free service and outlasts three ordinary lug straps.

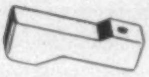
MORE THOROBRED WEAVE ROOM SUPPLIES

Sweepsticks—Have just the right resiliency. Not affected by temperature, moisture or oil. Will not "grow".

Hold-up Straps—Built of numerous plies of strong, squarely-woven fabric, bonded together with slightly flexible, yet long-wearing, rubber composition.

Take-up Roll Coverings—Have a high coefficient of friction and excellent holding quality. They are oil-resistant and long wearing.

Frog and Loom Bumpers—Made of specialized rubber to give months of trouble-free service. Sizes to fit all looms.



Reversible Picker Bumpers—Have maximum shock resistance and minimum distortion during their long life.

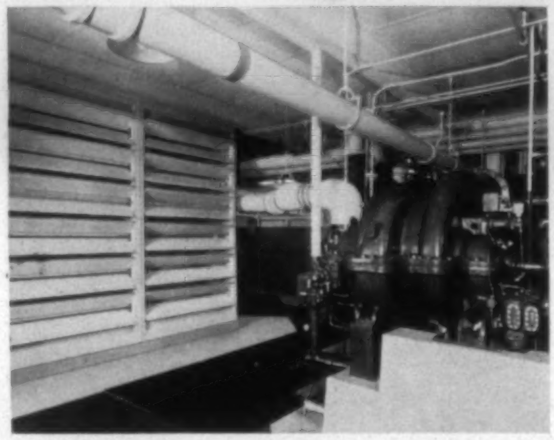
Temple Rolls—Made from Dayco tubing. Are impervious to oils and chemicals. Resistant to abrasion, and can be used with all types of fabric.

DAYTON ALSO MAKES:

Doll or Tail Pickers
Bobbin Stripper Blades
Jute Loom Pickers
Spindle Rod Bumpers
Bunters and Bumpers

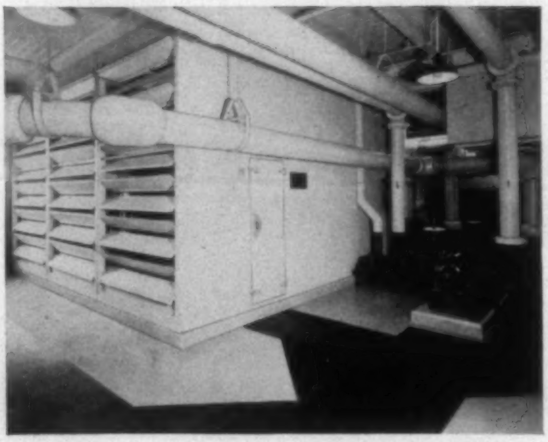
Dayton Rubber

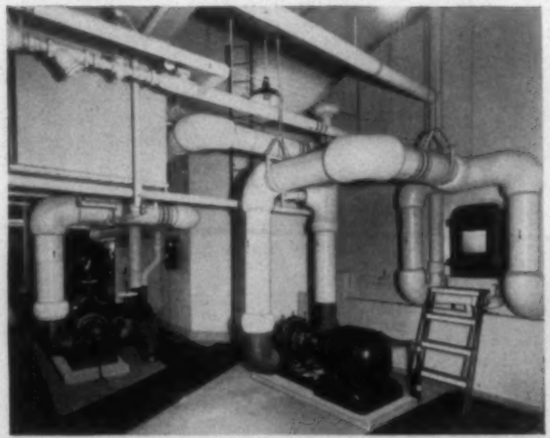
Bahnson CENTRAL STATION
AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEMS



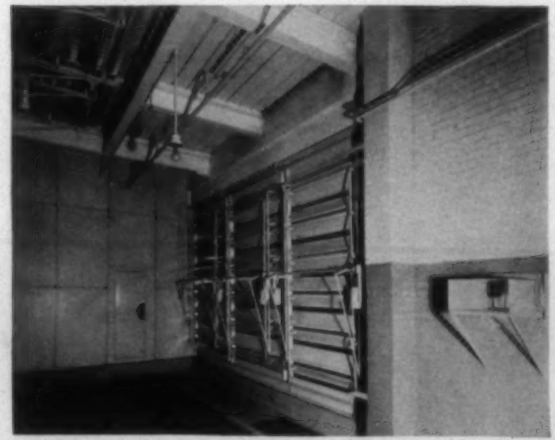
Bahnson Central Station Air Conditioning Systems are installed in cotton, rayon, wool and nylon plants in capacities ranging up to 280,000 cubic feet of air per minute per single air washer and are designed for either evaporative or refrigerative cooling, including air cleaning and filtering.

Quality production, efficient operation and worker comfort can be measured in today's modern plants by the adequacy and scope of the air conditioning system. Bahnson engineered and Bahnson built Central Station Air Conditioning Systems offer the best in design and workmanship for year 'round humidity and temperature control to meet the requirements of fibre, machine and operator. Bahnson engineering is based on more than 34 years of experience in the development and application of air conditioning equipment and systems.





Illustrations show apparatus room of Bahnson Central Station System with refrigeration.

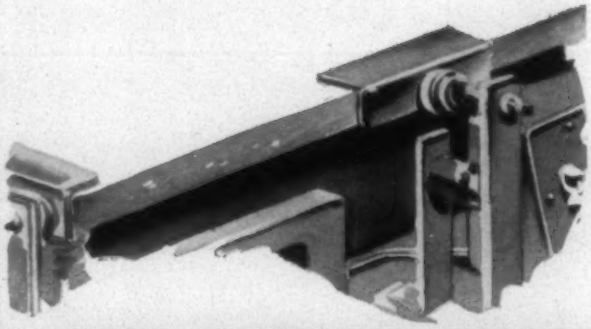


Bahnson System
AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEERS
POSITIVE CIRCULATION LOWER OPERATING COST

THE BAHNSON COMPANY
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

Good Steps to Take...

to make a plant a better plant...



The On-The-Floor Test

From the standpoint of safety, what makes the best floor surface for a plant? There have been a lot of guesses but now they *know*. A pair of "dawgs" pounding the "pavements" of an electronic stepmeter is used to measure the safety efficiency of any walkway surface. It's a sure test to find the best.

The On-The-Wall Test

From the standpoint of results and economy, what is the best paint for a plant? Again, there have been a lot of guesses ... but there's one *sure* way to tell. Test paints *on the wall.*

Yes, compare a gallon of any good paint with a gallon of Barreled Sunlight. Thin each according to directions on the can. Paint them on a wall, side by side, and see the results. Measure the difference in yardage. Check how solidly each covers ... and the appearance of both after drying. And *by all means,* keep close tabs on the amount of painting time required for each paint, because time means labor which represents 80% of painting costs.

It's a simple test to make. But brother, how it proves that Barreled Sunlight gives you a better looking, longer lasting paint job *for less money* than any other paint on the market.

Talk it over with the Barreled Sunlight representative. Write and he'll call.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT COMPANY
5-J Dudley Street, Providence, Rhode Island

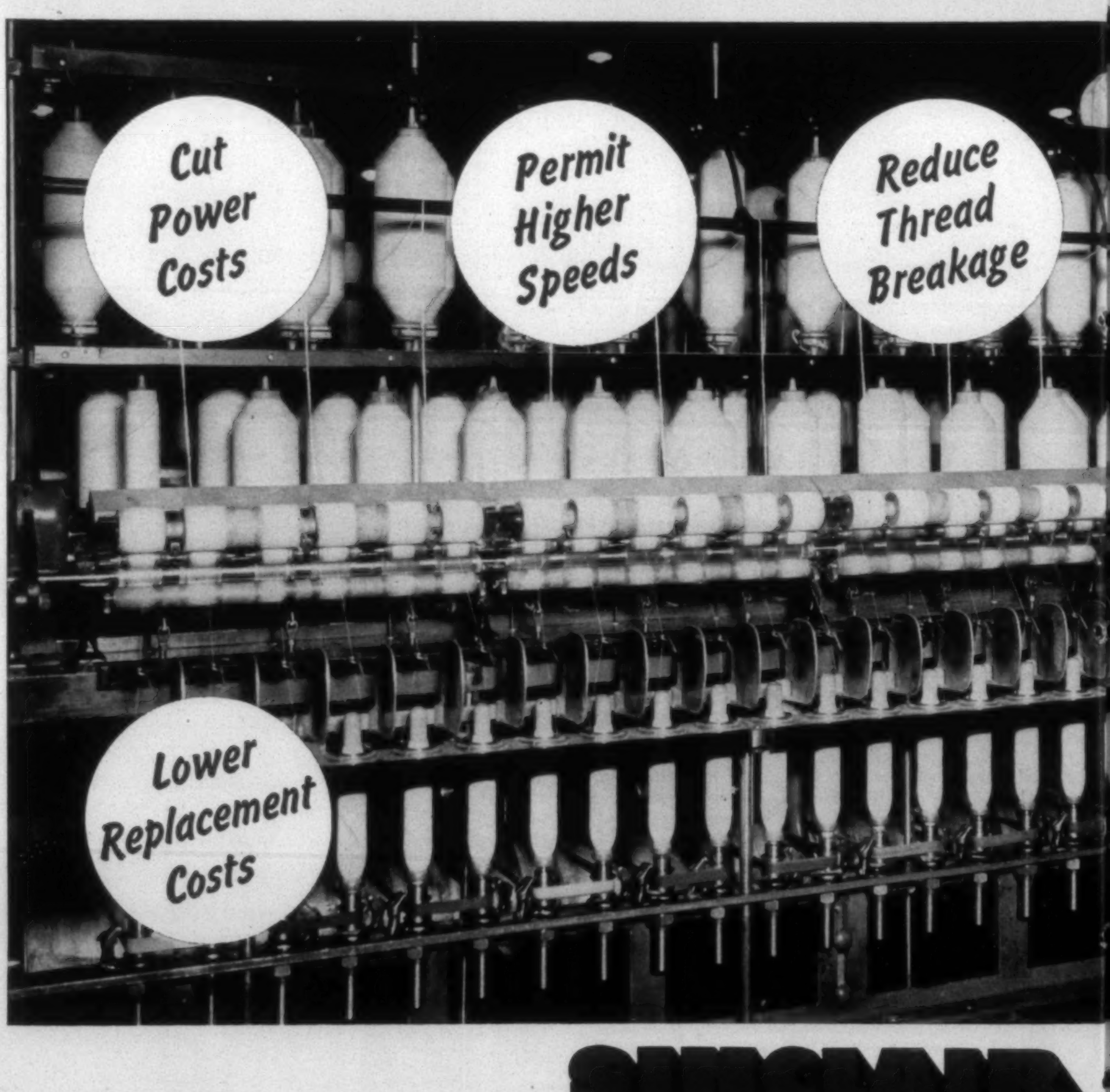
Barreled Sunlight *Paints*

In whitest white or clean, clear, pleasing colors, there's a Barreled Sunlight Paint for every job

It always costs more not to paint!

SINCLAIR LILY

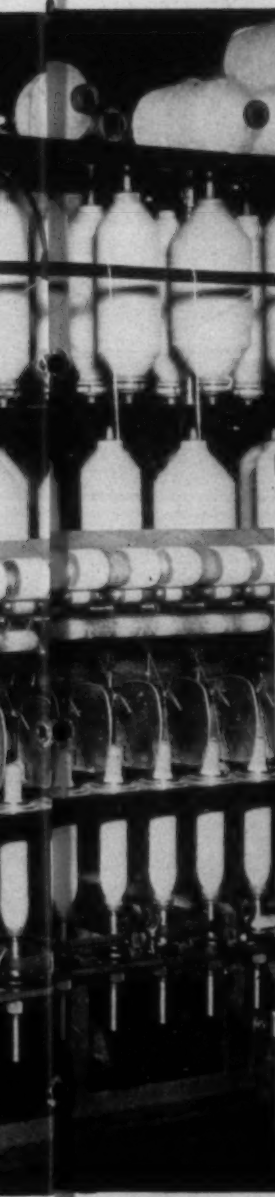
Reduce Bolster Wear



SINCLAIR

YOUR NEAREST SINCLAIR AGENT WILL GLADLY ARRANGE

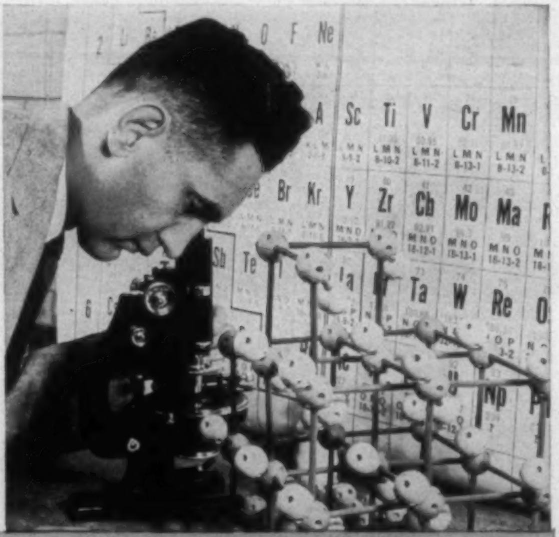
WHITE OILS
Up To Two-Thirds



In a textile mill, wear of bolsters on the spinning frame allows spindles to wobble and causes uneven draft . . . which affects the perfection of the yarn. Replacements of worn bolsters add to production costs.

When Sinclair LILY WHITE OIL AX, BX or CX is the lubricant, bolster wear is greatly diminished. Mill records show that LILY WHITE OILS, improved and specially compounded, reduce bolster wear as much as TWO-THIRDS . . . resulting in fewer bolster replacements, greater perfection of products and lower cost of production.

This Pilot Plant, part of the great Sinclair Research Laboratory at Harvey, Ill., provides space for six miniature operating replicas of commercial-sized refinery units. Continuous research explains the high quality of LILY WHITE and other Sinclair Oils.

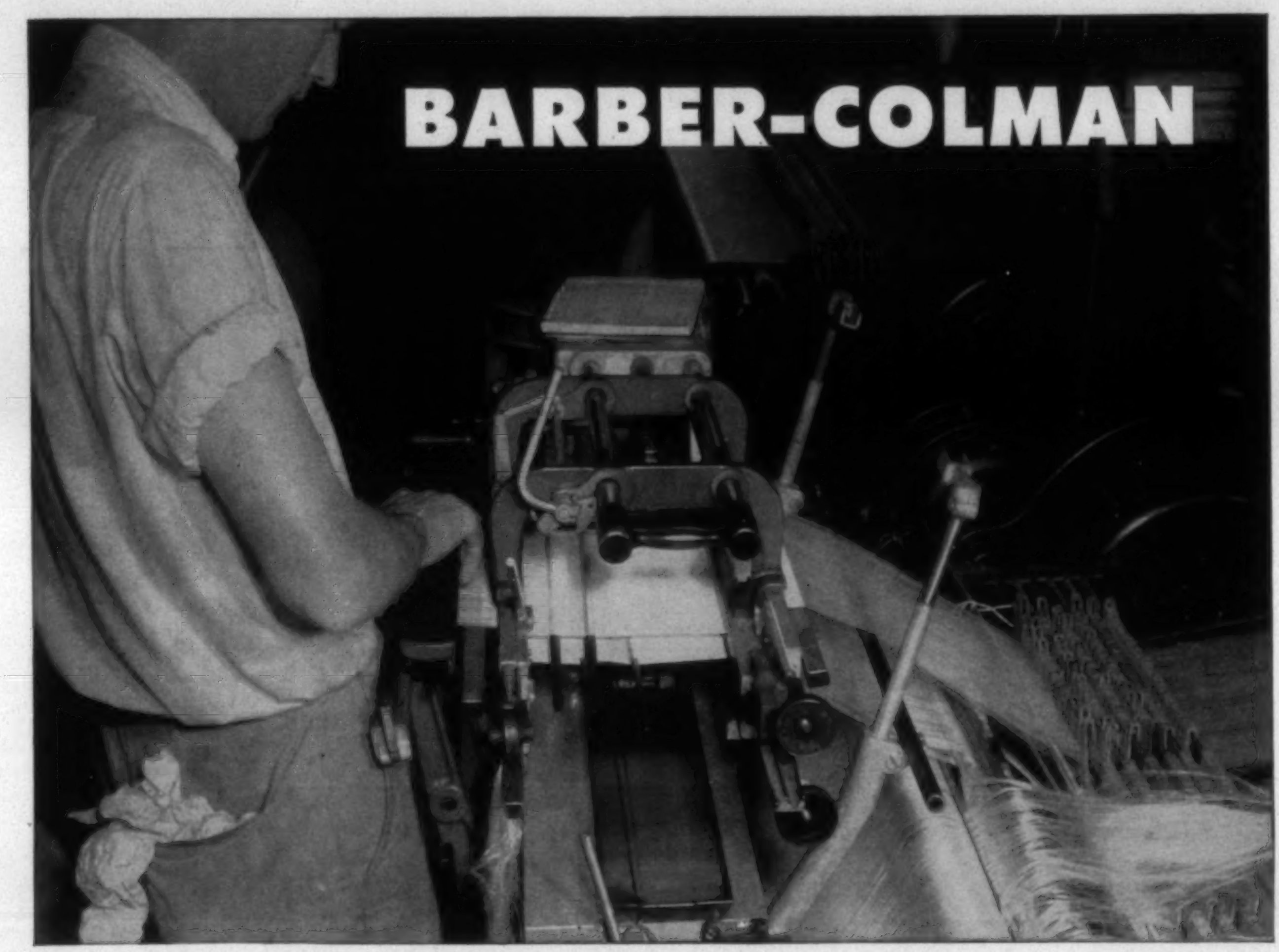


O F Ne
Sc Ti V Cr Mn
Br Kr Y Zr Cb Mo Ma
Sb Te La Ta W Re

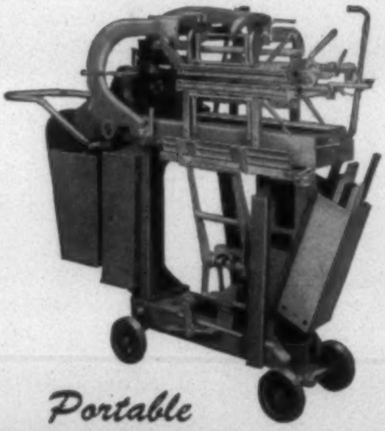
Making a study of crystal structure of catalysts, this Sinclair researcher at Harvey uses physical chemistry to develop refinery techniques in a never ending effort to bring industry better petroleum products at lower costs.

TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

FOR LUBRICATION COUNSEL, OR YOU MAY WRITE TO SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY, 630 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 20, N. Y.



PORTABLE WARP TYING MACHINES MAKE SUBSTANTIAL COST SAVINGS IN SMALL MILLS



Portable
WARP TYING MACHINE

Many of the smaller mills are finding that a Barber-Colman Portable Warp Tying Machine is a profitable investment — even though its full-time capacity is not needed or used. This machine offers a fast and accurate means for tying-in new warp *at the loom.* It can be handled satisfactorily in confined and hard-to-reach spaces and in loom alleys as narrow as 12". An inexperienced hand can learn to operate it capably in a comparatively short time. Overall production capacity of the machine averages 3500 to 4500 ends per hour, varying with the sley of the warp. On high sley warps, production may run as high as 5500 ends per hour. Interchangeable knotter units enable the machine to tie a wide range of counts, and models are available to handle cotton, wool, silk, or synthetics. Tying is accurate and uniform and so much more efficient than common hand methods that the machine will pay for itself quickly in cost savings. *For full details and specific recommendations for your mill, consult your Barber-Colman representative.*

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.
FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

naphtols

fast color salts and bases

complete color range brilliant shades of red, scarlet, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, brown and black.

fastness excellent fastness to light and washing.

versatility for dyeing fast colors on cotton and rayon yarn and piece goods . . . ground shades on cotton and rayon for white and colored effects . . . for prints on naphtol prepare . . . selected combinations for dyeing silk and nylon.

application simple and rapid . . . can be dyed on continuous range and all other types of equipment . . . G. D. C. naphtols have superior solubility, stability and wetting-out properties.

economy low cost . . . ease of application.

deliveries stocks carried in warehouses strategically located throughout the country insure prompt deliveries.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION
435 HUDSON STREET · NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK
BOSTON · CHARLOTTE · CHICAGO · PHILADELPHIA · PROVIDENCE · SAN FRANCISCO

THE PLANT THAT MAKES—

Only One Specific Type of Product—

WORLD FAMOUS "QUALITY" SOUTHERN SHUTTLES

Perfection in design and construction must always be reached before a shuttle is trade-marked **"Southern"**. That's why—in two short decades—they have become recognized as the world's leading shuttle.

Modern in every concept, they are produced in an air-conditioned plant specifically built for the exclusive straight-line production of just one product—**the world's finest shuttle "Southern"**.

Each and every step of Southern Shuttle Manufacture, from selected dogwood to final inspection is scientifically controlled—with master craftsmen directing shuttle experts on each operation.

Pictured here is the home of Southern Shuttles, where dust is unknown, humidity constantly controlled. Interior views, display just a few of the many precision operations necessary in making world-famous Southern Shuttles. They illustrate the immensity of this one operation devoted to Southern Shuttle making, where dogwood is Tempered and characterized by grain structure and density.

After precision machining operations and tests, perfectly uniform **Southern Shuttles** step out to **"Weave the World's Needs"**.

Featuring Tempered Dogwood (plain and fibre covered.) and a complete line of shuttle eyes for every loom requirement. Satisfactory performance is guaranteed.

Consult with us on the specialized better shuttle of tomorrow.

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WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Some new and fast thinking is being done by Congress on the atom bomb. Truman has been obsessed with the efficacy of gadget warfare, and gagged vocal opposition of naval and military officers through crack-downs by Johnson. He sold Congress on the idea that if war came, it would be quick and easy. Now Congress wonders whether, with reduced military and naval power, the country really has any effective defense.

Some of the country's top admirals may become Billy Mitchells in resisting the Truman-Johnson gag on protests against Navy reduction. One big trouble is the House Armed Services Committee has lent itself as a screen for Administration propaganda while the Navy was shoved into third-rate position in national defense.

Russian possession means to Congress that the bomb in no sense is a sure defense or means of quick victory. Russians have developed high-speed, fast-climbing jet planes, and have German data on guided missles. No one knows whether any American plane is a match for them.

All inquiry as to how bomb-making secrets leaked to Russia, or as to fitness of Lilienthal, is being dropped by the Senate. Administration forces in the committee closed the inquiry after the majority had turned in a report deeply "whitewashing" Lilienthal.

Feeling spreads in Congress that Truman has engaged in a political crap game with labor bosses from the start, is on the losing end now in a strike epidemic. His resistance to the labor law is showing up as a betrayal of a vast number of workers who do not want to strike, and in favor of union bosses who clutch the unions in a tight grip.

Some steel-made "chickens" came home to roost in the strikes. Yielding by steel owners of "captive" coal mines to Lewis' first welfare fund demands saddled the system on the coal industry. It set the pattern for all other union welfare proposals since.

Payments from the Lewis welfare fund may never be reinstated. At the rate of payments being made before stoppage, in excess of income, the fund would have been bankrupt by the year's end. Lewis has small chance of forcing a higher kick-in from owners, who say substitute fuels and declining markets won't allow it.

Truman's political crap shooting with union bosses is becoming more and more a desperate gamble. Big strikes are widening joblessness in lateral industries. Republicans see it as a natural result of highly concentrated power in union bosses, and of planned economy, all digging a grave for free enterprise.

A. F. of L. is mapping a multi-million drive, which it hopes to couple with C. I. O., to elect a "friendly" Congress in 1950. Money raising is voluntary, it's claimed, but receipt books are being sent to each local union, with filled-in stubs to be returned.

Truman has agreed to parcel out some good top jobs to big union leaders if they will agree not to oppose any of his future nominations to the Senate. Aim is to nail down labor bosses in not opposing Truman hand-picked candidates in 1950.

Truman intends to pitch his political appeal next year on more jobs, more taxes, more spending and more social security, with labor law repeal. Party leaders are working manfully to effect a farmer and labor alliance that will stand up at the polls.

Pressure for civil rights legislation will grow early in the next session, with strong Truman backing. It's needed to lure Negro voters in Northern areas. At the same time the effort to break down segregation in employment will be stepped up.

Truman is stepping up the pressure for integration and mixing of Negroes and whites in the Army. Plan calls for white troops serving under Negro officers, and no racial segregation in the ranks. The action follows abandonment of pressure for F. E. P. C. action in this session.

Attorney General McGrath may have opened a new hole in the dike in the anti-trust suit against the A. & P. grocery chain. It may change into a big consumer co-operative, selling shares to customers, and distributing tax-free dividends.

An anti-trust investigation of medicine and doctors' groups has been launched by McGrath through the F. B. I. It is believed to spring from opposition to Truman's socialized medicine plan. Doctors' spokesmen say it aims to discredit private medicine and terrorize doctors.

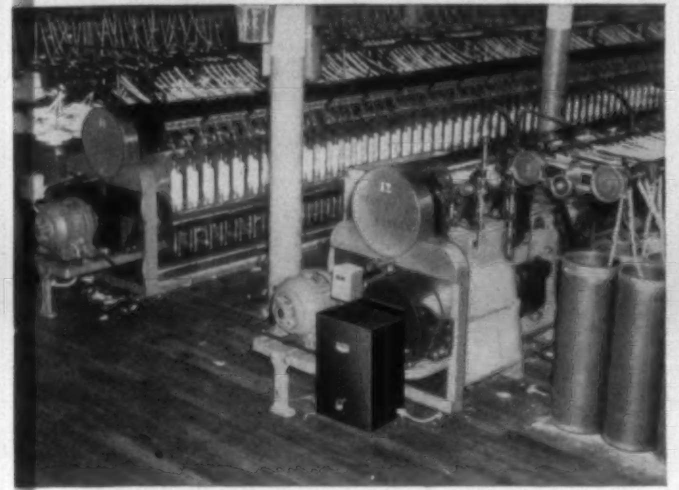
Foreign pressure on the dollar, coupled with heavy federal deficit spending here, may force devaluation here, according to Senate observers. Foreign governments are privately urging Truman to raise the price of gold, and thus devalue. It would amount to a capital levy, with the government taking the difference.

Aid given away since the war amounts now to $13,260 million, with $5 billion in the last fiscal year. In addition, $10,080 million, has gone out in foreign loans. Other aid and spending abroad add about $12 billion more to the total.

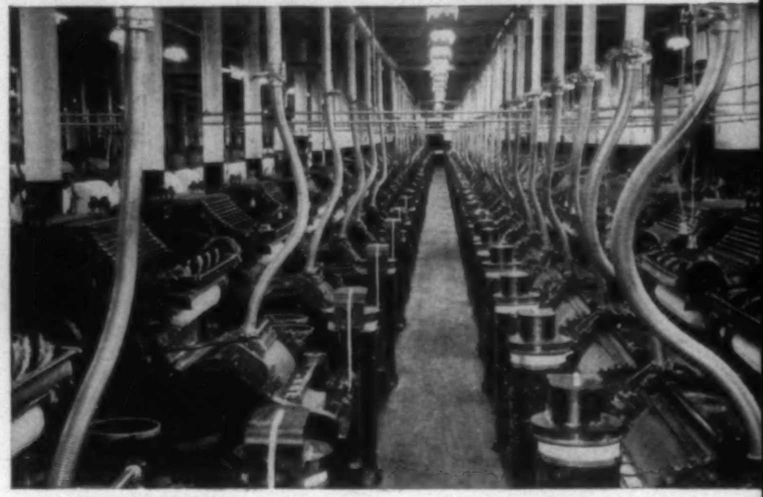
For each person in the population, 15 eggs are in federal storage, at a cost of $83 million, to hold up consumers' prices. The surplus is 2,304 million eggs, covering acres of storage. In surplus also is 35 million pounds of canned beef, at a taxpayers' cost of $10 million.

CUTLER-HAMMER

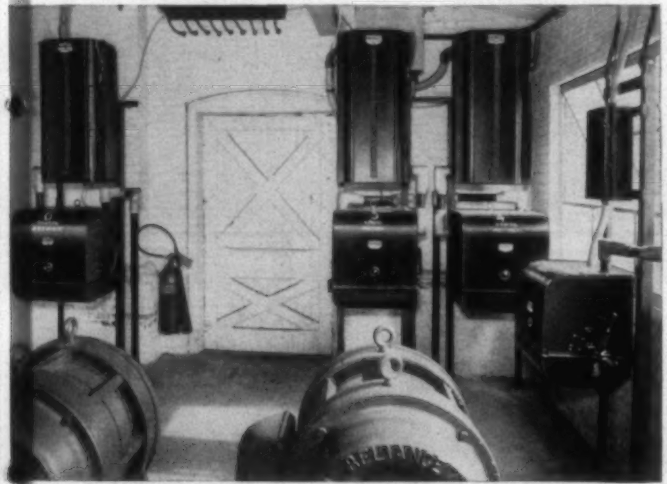
MOTOR CONTROL FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY



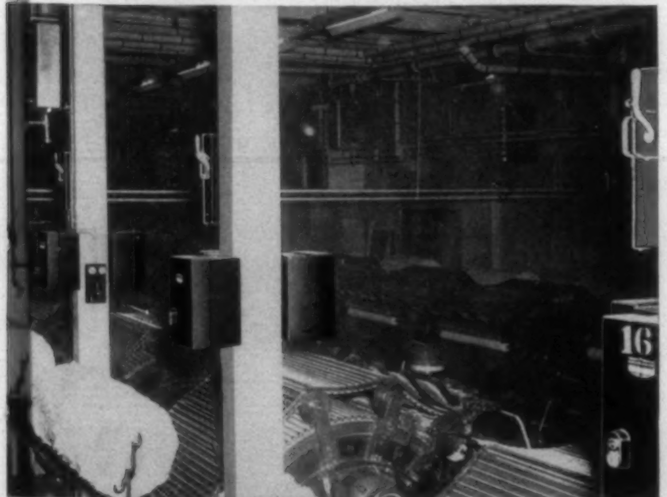
for **FISHER** at Fisherville, Mass. Cutler-Hammer Primary Resistance Starters are used to provide smooth starting as well as constant protection on these roving frames.



for **EXPOSITION** at Atlanta. Not only are Cutler-Hammer Card Controllers used on these individual motor driven cards, but Cutler-Hammer Motor Control is used throughout the plant.



for **EDDYSTONE** at Eddystone, Pa. Cutler-Hammer Safety Switches and Autotransformer Type Manual Starters stand guard over the performance of m.g. sets for cloth printing machines. Cutler-Hammer control widely used here.



for a **LARGE SOUTHERN MILL.** Cutler-Hammer Card Controllers are standard equipment in this great mill North Carolina.

Not just inside the box

Motor control is never just a matter of what you see "in the box". To wise buyers, it is always a question of how much experience and how much "know-how" is behind it and *in* it. That is why Cutler-Hammer motor control specialization is so important to many such buyers. The control this company builds for the textile industry is the product of a specialization that dates back to 1892. Step by step, as electric motors developed, as their application spread from industry to industry, Cutler-Hammer kept pace all the way, designing and developing control to make these electric motors fully useful and dependable. That is why you will find features and values in Cutler-Hammer Motor Control for the Textile Industry that could have been gained in no other way. That is why mills that want maximum production insist on Cutler-Hammer control. Where the need for dependability is paramount, buyers naturally want the control that is world-famous for dependability. CUTLER-HAMMER, Inc., 1455 St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin.

CUTLER-HAMMER CARD CONTROLLER

With integral drum type reverse switch

Here in one self-contained unit is all the control needed for a card . . . convenient pushbutton starting and stopping *plus* an integral reverse switch for cleaning and grinding. Card cannot be reversed accidentally or by any unauthorized person when controller case is padlocked. Easier to install. Easier and safer to use. Felt-gasketed against lint. Famous Cutler-Hammer Eutectic Element Overload Protection specially arranged to provide long starting time (required for cards) without loss of normal operating protection.

CUTLER-HAMMER
MOTOR CONTROL
C-H

Three-Star Leather Belting in the weave-room of a prominent mill.

SPECIFICALLY MADE FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

3 STAR Leather Belting

An exclusive Charlotte product, especially designed and constructed to meet the particular demands of textile transmission. Its superb and continuous economical performance in many of America's leading textile mills is the result of complete control of its manufacture from the raw hide to the finished belt.

Selection of choicest quality leather, special tanning, currying and construction produces a belt of exceptionally high tensile strength, positive pulley grip and minimum stretch—all features desirable for textile industry power transmission.

CHARLOTTE
LEATHER BELTING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE • NORTH CAROLINA

lower maintenance expense in the card room

when the
GULF LUBRICATION ENGINEER
"is in the picture"

For lower maintenance and power costs in the card room—in every mill room—enlist the co-operative services of a Gulf Lubrication Engineer.

With a background of thorough training and broad practical experience, he can be of real assistance to you in improving your lubrication practice.

He will recommend the lubricants and application methods exactly suited to your equipment and operating conditions. Then, periodically, he will check the performance of each machine and suggest any changes in lubrication practice that are necessary to provide for new conditions.

This kind of lubrication service has a real dollar and cents value to you. Write, wire, or phone your nearest Gulf office today and ask the Gulf Lubrication Engineer to call.

Gulf Oil Corporation · Gulf Refining Company

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Boston · New York · Philadelphia · Pittsburgh · Atlanta
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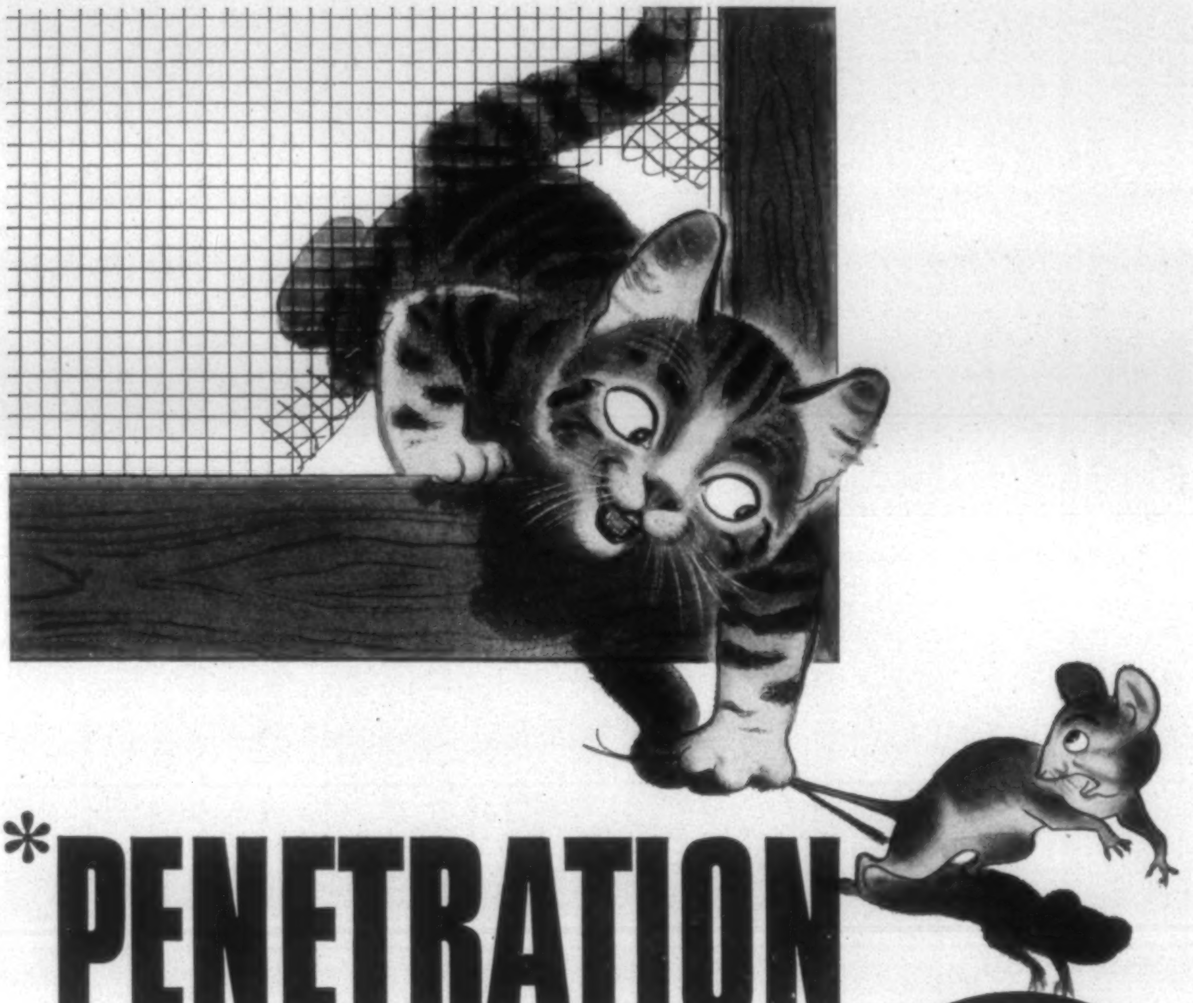
Gulf makes available top quality passenger and truck tires — ask your Gulf representative

GULF INDUSTRIAL LUBRICATION



*PENETRATION

Peak production . . . without worry of breakdown due to friction and wear . . . is made easier with Tycol high quality greases.

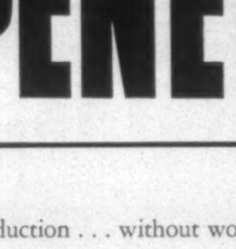
Made to "absorb punishment" without thinning down and dripping, Tycol greases avoid wasted lubricant, lost bearings and unnecessary down-time. These ultra-safe lubricants keep bearings . . . gears . . . shafts . . . friction-free and cool. They are available in grades with the proper "*PENETRATION" needed to give power a chance to produce with a minimum of waste.

Call your nearest Tide Water Associated office. Let them suggest the Tycol grease best suited to your needs . . . and remember, Tycol green cast greases are made from high quality cylinder stock and well refined neutral oil, with a minimum of soap — a maximum of oil . . . more efficient lubrication per pound of grease.

TYCOL
INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS

Boston • Charlotte, N. C. • Pittsburgh • Philadelphia • Chicago Detroit • Tulsa • Cleveland San Francisco • Toronto, Canada

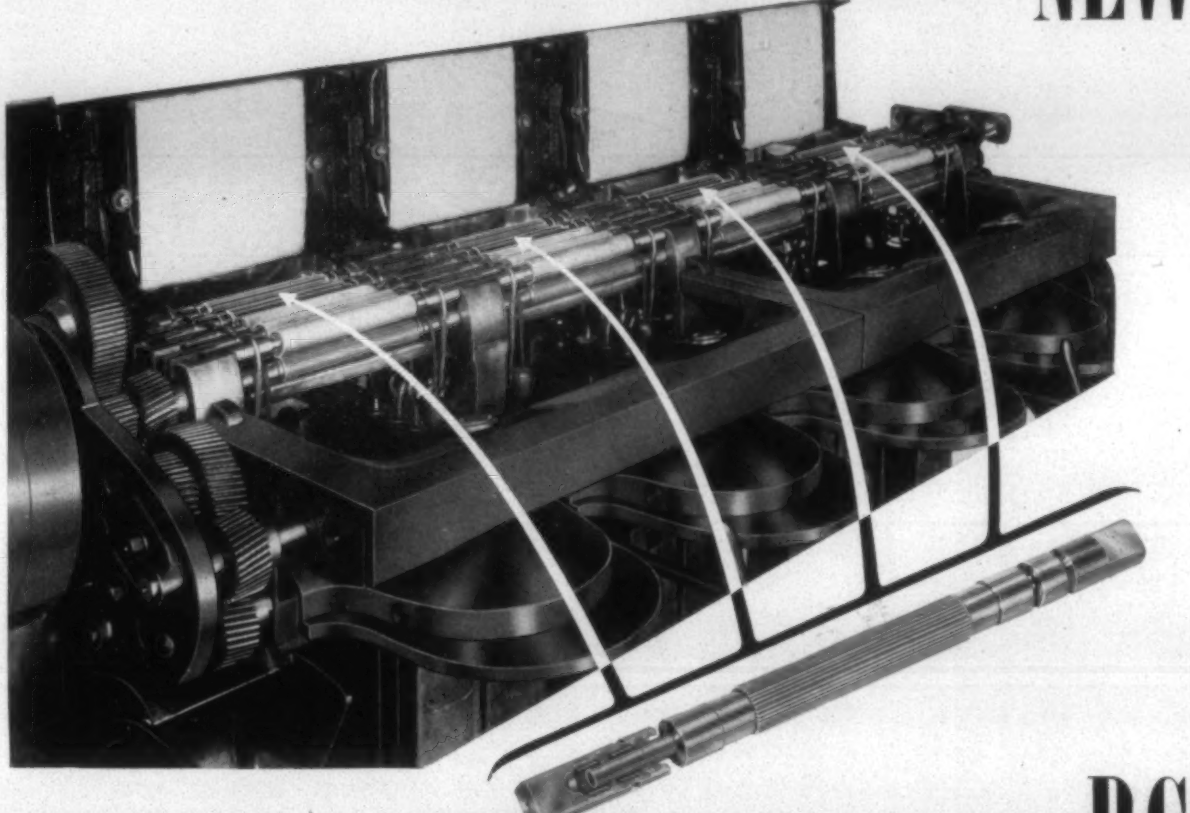
TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
17 BATTERY PLACE · NEW YORK 4, N. Y.



***LEARN WHAT THIS PRODUCT CHARACTERISTIC MEANS TO YOU — READ "LUBRICANIA"** This informative handbook, "Tide Water Associated Lubricania," gives clear, concise descriptions of the basic tests used to determine important properties of oils and greases. For your free copy, write to Tide Water Associated Oil Company, 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N. Y.

REFINERS AND MARKETERS OF VEEDOL — THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS MOTOR OIL

Make an OLD Drawing Frame better than when NEW!



with the amazing, revolutionary RGM

GOSSETT technicians rebuilt this old frame from one with 4 rolls 6 ends up to one with 5 rolls 8 ends up. The first, second and third line rolls, top and bottom, are common rolls made by Gossett . . . the fourth and fifth line rolls are the amazing, newly developed RGM metallic rolls made by Gossett and which are so hard that even a steel file cannot cut them! The set-up is of graduated pitch flutes.

During the re-building process more things happened to the old Drawing Frame. The top rolls were equipped with Gossett roller bearing shells (there are none better) . . . so this old frame will now draft 8 to 11. Further, we installed new stands, new calender rolls, new tension train of spiral gears and studs, new drafting gears and studs and re-built the coilers, can tackles and installed new trumpets.

Yes . . . it's an old Drawing Frame better now than when new. Takes know-how and equipment. Gossett has both PLUS the amazing and exclusive RGM metallic roll.

GOSSETT will also re-build Drawing Frames with the 4-roll system in the same manner.

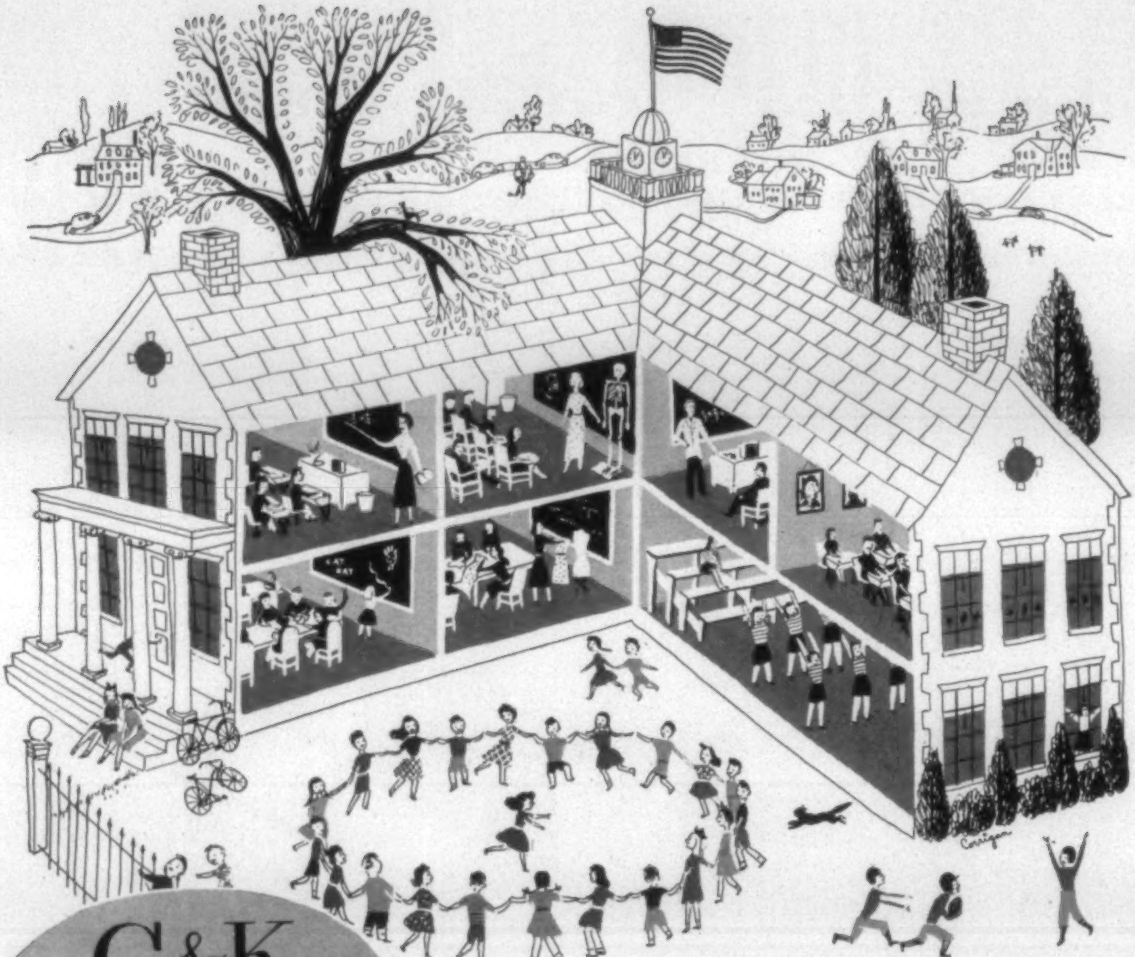
More About the RGM METALLIC DRAWING ROLL

The flutes and collars have been so hardened by the Gossett exclusive method that even synthetics will not wear them down. The flutes on the RGM roll are so precision made that no tool marks can be found. The tolerance on the flutes, collars and neck is plus or minus .0005.

Write for full particulars and estimated cost

B. W. GOSSETT, PRESIDENT E. C. MASON, SALES MGR. H. A. HAYNES, SOUTHERN REP.

GOSSETT MACHINE WORKS, INC.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA



C&K C-LOOMS

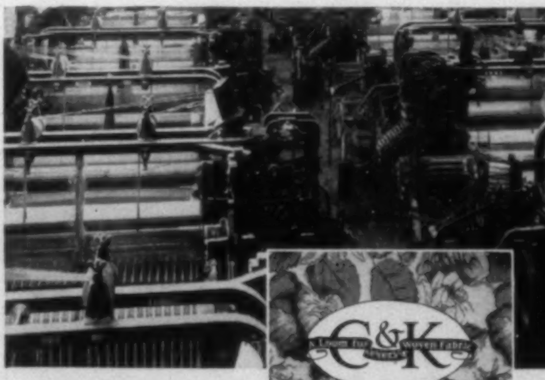
give the kids a big send-off ... back to school!

How close to every thrifty mother's heart are the *abusable, refreshable* products of C&K C-Looms for junior and his sis . . . everything from handkerchiefs and scarves and ties, to dress goods and shirtings and suitings, to towels and curtains and blankets!

Yes, C&K C-Looms weave cotton, spun rayon and blends into *all* these crisp, colorful fabrics, and many more besides. *For there's no end to C-Loom versatility.* Like most of the families who buy these hard-working fabrics, the C-Loom family is also big and husky . . . providing a loom to weave anything from the lightest ginghams to the heaviest upholsteries.

You can get C-Looms equipped with dobbies, head motions or cams. And, if you like, you can readily add a C&K Jacquard and go on into even brighter and more intricate fields of color and design. And what's more, *regardless of fibre content*, you get the exclusive C & K feature of 3-way convertibility to a 4x2 box automatic bobbin-changing loom for filling mixing (with tricolor feature) from either a 4 x 1 automatic bobbin-changing loom, or a 4x4 box non-automatic for pick-and-pick operation. Not to mention the choice of 4 types of Harness Motion, 4 types of Let-Off, 4 types of Take-Up, 3 types of Feeler Mechanism . . . and 8 choices of Bobbin Sizes from 7⅜" to 10⅛" with wound diameter up to 1⅝"

Only C&K C-Looms can weave such a fantastic range of high-styled fancy fabrics. And this unmatched versatility is what *you* need to keep *your* mill competitive in the shifting quicksands of today's unpredictable market-trends. Come and see for yourself, *any time.*



This "Invisible Trademark"
Stands Back of the Trademarks of
the World's Finest Woven Fabrics

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

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PHILADELPHIA, PA. · CHARLOTTE, N. C. · ALLENTOWN, PA. · CROMPTON & KNOWLES JACQUARD & SUPPLY CO., PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Rayon Reports

Prepared Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N.Y.

OCTOBER, 1949

Avisco Develops New Process for Improving Heat Stability of Polyethylene Fabrics

A new finishing treatment which gives polyethylene fabrics greater stability to heat has been developed by the American Viscose Corporation. The new technique is capable of controlling fabric shrinkage to less than 2 per cent at 165° F.

Avisco believes that the solution of this problem removes the last barrier from polyethylene's widespread use in fabrics for automobile seat covers, upholstery, handbags, shoes, luggage, and various other applications.

The first step in the new stabilizing process is to treat the fabric in semi-relaxed form with hot water, to allow shrinkage in both warp and filling directions.

Then the material receives a brief steam treatment on a decating machine to enhance uniformity and flexibility.

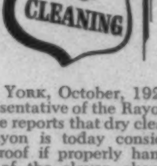
For smooth fabrics, a final calendering is recommended. All three of these operations can be done on commercial equipment at reasonable cost.

Polyethylene plastic monofilament yarns have been produced on an experimental scale by Avisco for the last two years. During this time the various problems of production and use have been under intensive study at the corporation's chemical research and textile research departments. Filament sizes extruded to date have been from 6 mils (152 denier) in diameter up, with 10 and 12 mil representing the most popular sizes.

Polyethylene has the distinction of being the only textile fiber lighter than water, and fabrics made from it are naturally very light. It can be made in either bright or dull luster and in a wide range of brilliant colors.

RAYON 20 YEARS AGO

NEW YORK, October, 1929 — Makers of artificial flowers are using rayon for their products. Large flat flowers of transparent velvet are being featured in shades to match the new fall costumes.



NEW YORK, October, 1929—A representative of the Rayon Institute reports that dry cleaning of rayon is today considered foolproof if properly handled. Any of the eleven chemicals commonly used to remove spots can be used successfully to clean viscose rayon.

NEW YORK, October, 1929 — The United States now leads the world in production and consumption of rayon. At the present time the capacity of American plants is approximately 100 per cent greater than that of our nearest foreign competitor.

MAKE USE OF *Avisco*® 4-PLY SERVICE

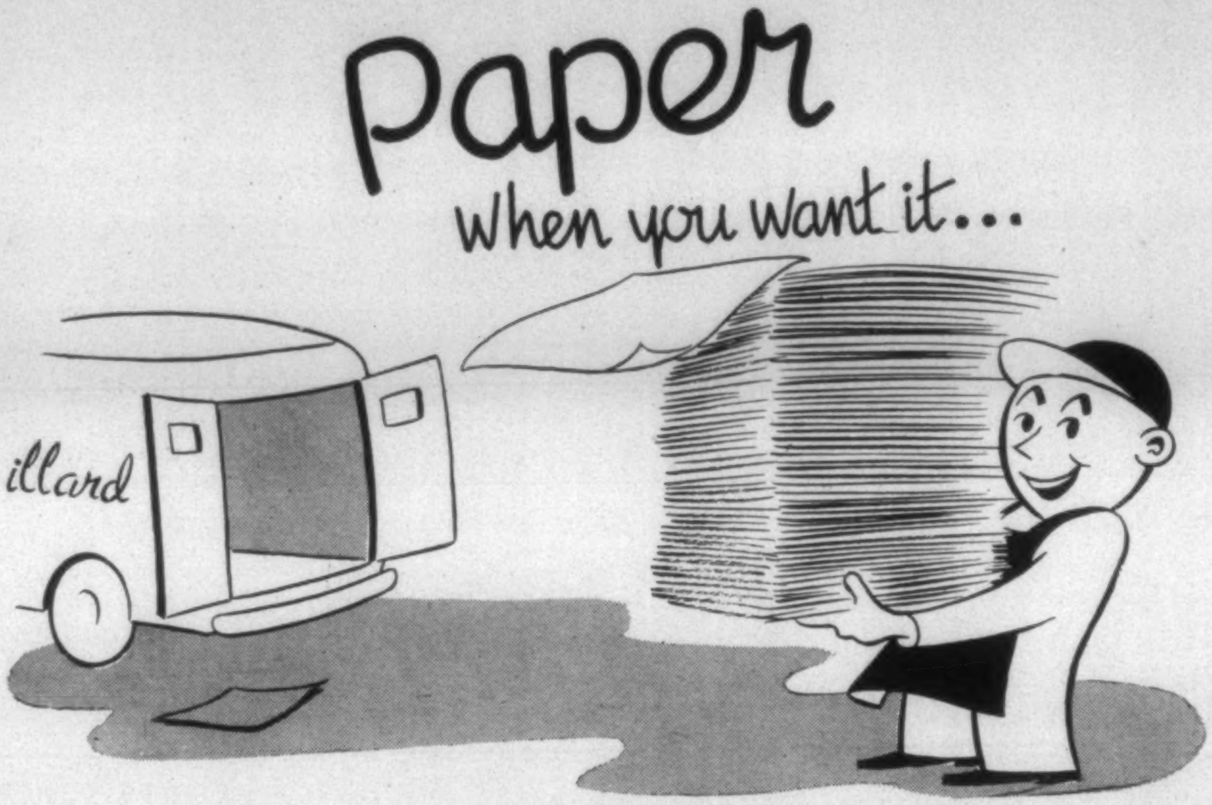
To encourage continued improvement in rayon fabrics, American Viscose Corporation conducts research and offers technical service in these fields:

1. **FIBER RESEARCH**
2. **FABRIC DESIGN**
3. **FABRIC PRODUCTION**
4. **FABRIC FINISHING**

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

America's largest producer of rayon

Sales Offices: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.



CALL DILLARD for QUICK SERVICE!

Dillard offers many services to the textile industry—ample stocks of many types of paper needed within the industry . . . specialists to offer suggestions and advice on the right paper to use . . . prompt shipment to meet your production schedules . . . wraps and tissues designed and printed to order.

There are six conveniently located Dillard houses in the southeastern states, which means there is a convenient Dillard house ready to serve you with the paper you need—when you need it.

Dillard makes it possible for you to satisfy all your paper requirements at one convenient source of supply. The next time you need paper, try Dillard for really good service.

If it's paper . . .

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SHERIDAN-WYOMING COAL CO.
MONARCH, WYO.

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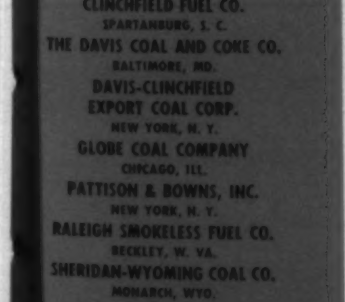

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It's a NATURAL...!

Pittston's Lucky Sevens . . . for the Careful Coal Buyer

7 Reasons why Pittston is a Preferred Name in Coal

- Fuel for Every Need
- Complete and Competent Sales Coverage
- New and Modernized Preparation Plants
- 26 Trade-Marked and Trade-Named Coals
- Large, Untapped Coal Reserves
- Engineering Service
- Coal from the Choice Fields of America

7 Pittston Sales Subsidiaries. Each of the Pittston Sales Service Subsidiaries has had years of experience in analyzing your coal needs plus a knowledge of the specific bituminous coal and anthracite best suited to these needs.

7 Pittston Mining Subsidiaries. Pittston's multi-million dollar overall expansion and improvement program has meant acquiring the latest in mechanical and mining equipment. That means more coal . . . better coal for *all your needs.*

7 Coal Producing States supply the growing needs of Pittston and its Subsidiaries with choice quality bituminous coal and anthracite. Through its subsidiaries, The Pittston Company has a production and distributing capacity of 15,000,000 tons annually.

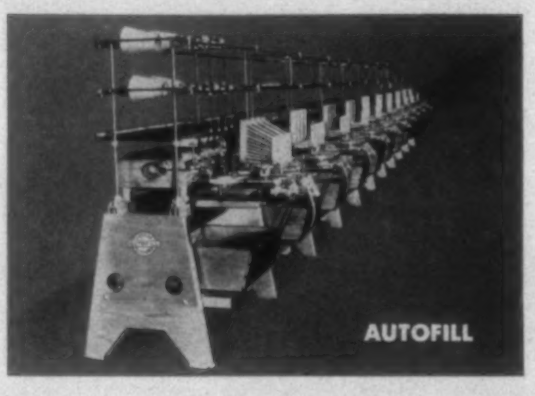
Yes! . . . it's a natural conclusion arrived at by many thousands of satisfied customers . . . Buy Pittston Trade-Marked and Trade-Named Coals!

Announcing...

FOSTER-MUSCHAMP *HIGH SPEED* FILLING WINDERS

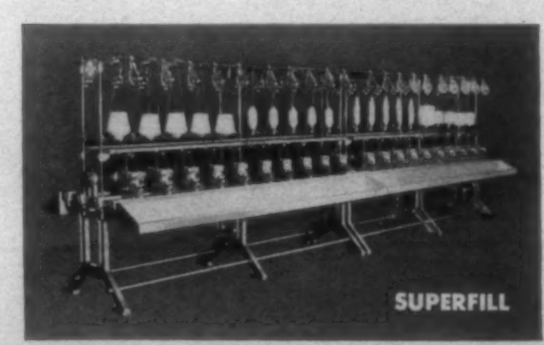
Made to American Standards

A FLEXIBLE, automatic winder for cotton, wool, synthetics and other fibers, it will wind any type filling bobbin, tube or quill from 3" to 9" at speeds in excess of 6,000 r.p.m. and in either direction. Supplied in gangs of 20-40 spindles, each 4-spindle unit has an individual automatic control, bunch builder, diameter control mechanism, traverse cam, layer-locking device and bobbin-length sizing mechanism. On rayons, up to 160 spindles can be tended by one operator.



A SEMI-AUTOMATIC, individual-spindle, high speed filling winder built in units of 20 spindles. Supplied with or without spindles and bunch builders. Equipped with new type three-speed V-belt drive which gives three ranges of speeds within 2,000-6,000 r.p.m. slow start. Individual spindle boxes used to facilitate single spindle repair. New 6-point cam makes possible lower cam speeds and provides positive layer-locking to reduce sloughing while weaving. Five standard traverses from $1\frac{3}{16}$" to 2". Wind ratio adjustable to $5\frac{1}{2}$, 7, 11, or 22. Feeler wheel and traverse bar system control filling bobbin diameter. Filling length can be varied from 6"-$9\frac{1}{2}$". Creels available to wind over-end from cones, cheeses or bobbins, or by unwinding skeins.

A HIGH SPEED single-spindle filling winder for producing coreless filling yarn. Winds cotton, linen, spun rayon, blends, jute and wool in both fine and coarse counts at speeds over 500 ft. per min. Superfill packages are used in non-automatic looms and in automatic shuttle-changing looms and contain 2-3 times as much yarn as is normal on direct-spun filling bobbins. Winds on a bare spindle or a cop bottom base for regular bobbin-type shuttle. Built in units of 20, 40 and 60 spindles with each spindle a complete unit. Various types of supply equipment permit a variety of supply packages. Package diameter adjustable up to $1\frac{11}{16}$" and length up to 10".



A Filling Winder for Every Job

FOSTER MACHINE COMPANY, Westfield, Mass.

A Winder for Every Textile Job

SOUTHERN OFFICE • JOHNSON BLDG. • CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SEVEN REASONS WHY

ALKAMERCE

is the ideal Mercerizing Penetrant

1 ALKAMERCE may be dissolved directly in the mercerizing caustic.

2 ALKAMERCE does not lose its wetting power on standing.

3 ALKAMERCE does not form a scum in the caustic.

4 ALKAMERCE is easily washed out of the goods.

5 ALKAMERCE has a low solvent effect on cotton waxes and pectins.

6 ALKAMERCE will not foam or cause sludge formation in caustic recovery systems.

7 ALKAMERCE has a low exhaustion rate, i.e., it is only slightly absorbed by the cotton, thereby permitting larger quantities of cotton to be treated before further additions of penetrant are necessary.

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Rayon Oils & Sizes
Nylon Oils & Sizes
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Conditioning Agents
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Splashproof Compounds
Delustrants
Leveling Agents

Cationic Softeners
Cotton Warp Dressings
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Mercerizing Penetrants

Send for your copy of booklet "Mercerizing and ALKAMERCE – The Ideal Dry Mercerizing Penetrant."

THE HART PRODUCTS CORP.
1440 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

CUT COSTS • INCREASE EFFICIENCY
STEP UP PRODUCTION

With Sheet Metal Parts of PROVEN QUALITY

Made and Delivered with DEPENDABLE SERVICE

Production profits from beginning to end are yours—*if* your preparatory machinery is geared for efficient, economical volume production. One of the South's oldest and most experienced sheet metal plants is prepared to help you do just that. Through the years this organization has earned a reputation for top quality products, painstaking workmanship and reliable service. You will find that this kind of special knowledge and experience applied to your maintenance problems will make an important contribution to continuous, profitable production.

Simply write, wire or phone

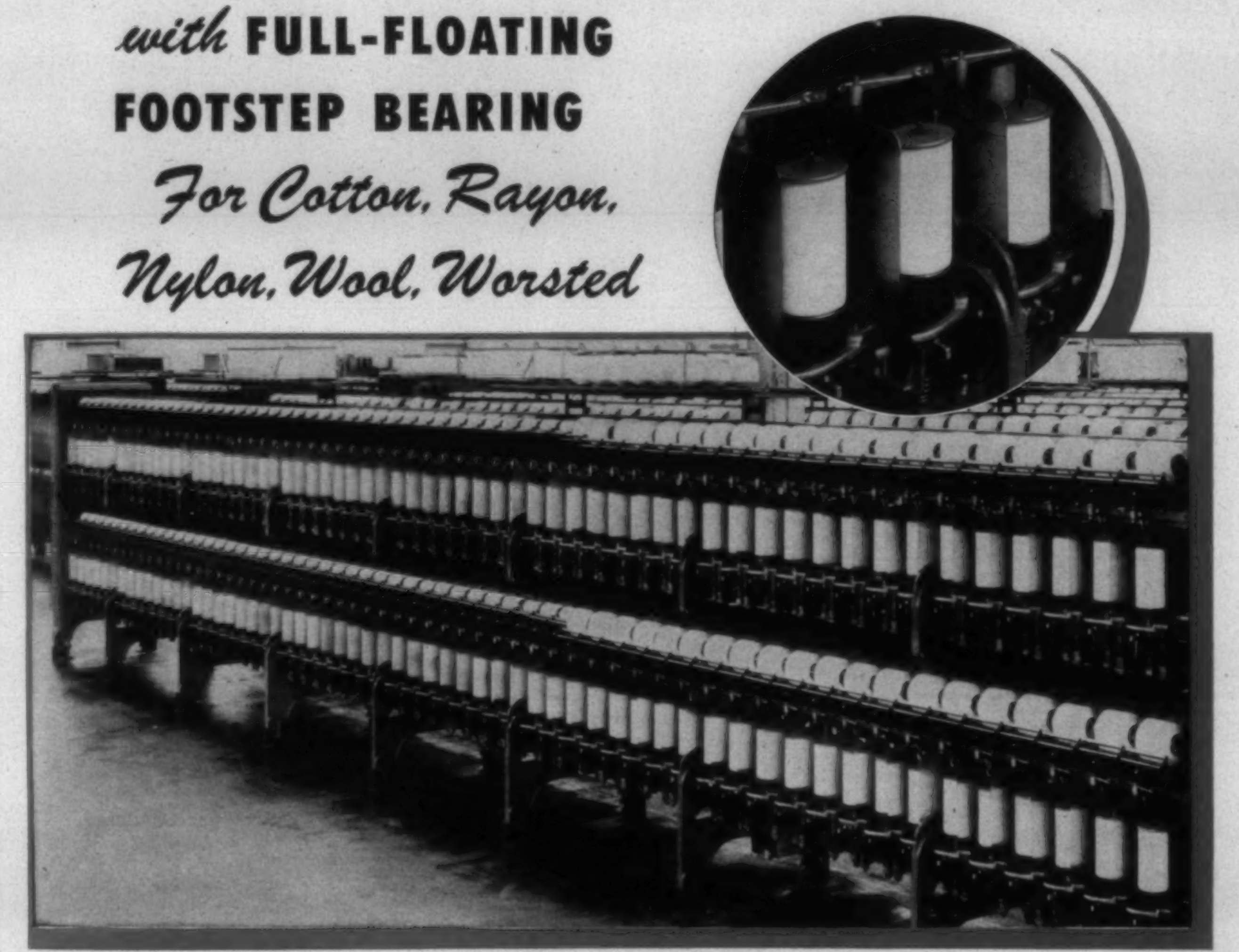
GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, INC.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

A SHEET METAL WORKS SERVING TEXTILE MILLS

Marquette ROLLER BEARING SPINDLES

with FULL-FLOATING FOOTSTEP BEARING

For Cotton, Rayon, Nylon, Wool, Worsted



34,000 Marquette Roller Bearing Spindles in this nylon throwing mill replaced 41,500 plain bearing spindles—with no increase in power consumption. Package size was increased from 4 oz. to 12 oz., and speed was increased from 12,000 to 14,000 r.p.m. Result: *More yarn at lower cost.*

Modernize *your* old frames with Marquette Roller Bearing Spindles, or specify them on new frames. They operate efficiently at high speeds with large packages, and require less power. For a test installation, contact our home office or one of our representatives.

PROTECTED BY U. S. AND FOREIGN PATENTS, AND PATENTS PENDING

The Marquette
METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
CLEVELAND 10, OHIO
SUBSIDIARY OF CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION

Representatives:
BYRD MILLER, WOODSIDE BLDG., GREENVILLE, S. C.
C. H. WHITE, 1229 PAMLICO DRIVE, GREENSBORO, N. C.
WILLIAM P. RUSSELL, BOX 778, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
JOHN J. HALLISSY, 58 LIVINGSTON AVE., LOWELL, MASS.
IAN M. HALDANE & COMPANY, P. O. BOX 54, LONDON, ONT.

Also Manufacturers of: **HYDRAULIC GOVERNORS • FUEL OIL PUMPS • FUEL OIL INJECTORS WINDSHIELD WIPERS FOR AIRCRAFT, TRUCKS AND BUSSES • PRECISION PARTS AND ASSEMBLIES**

BUCK CREEK *Modernizes with...*

H&B TEXTILE MACHINERY

Buck Creek Cotton Mills of Siluria, Ala., recently completed a $1,500,000 program of enlargement and modernization. Most of the modernizing was done with H & B textile machinery.

This mill, established in 1898, employs 600 people and makes soft filled sheetings and flannels, using coarse and medium count cotton yarns.

New major H & B equipment installed in this mill includes 13 Blending Feeders, a 30″ Cylinder Beater with Double Cage Section, 36 Model B Filling Spinning Frames and 4 Model B Warp Spinning Frames. All frames are equipped with the H & B Casablancas High-Draft System which can spin a wide range of counts from single or double roving.

The blending and opening room is of particular interest in that one unit employs a line of seven blending feeders feeding onto a delivery lattice which in turn feeds into a Superior Cleaner, a 30″ cylinder beater and double cage section, then through a second Superior Cleaner. This installation is designed to give Buck Creek the best in opening and cleaning efficiency.

More production per man-hour—through modernization. That's Buck Creek's answer to today's high cost of materials and manpower. Why not make it *your* answer. Let's talk it over.

H&B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

Builders of Modern Textile Machinery

FACTORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND EXPORT DIVISION—PAWTUCKET, R. I., U. S. A.

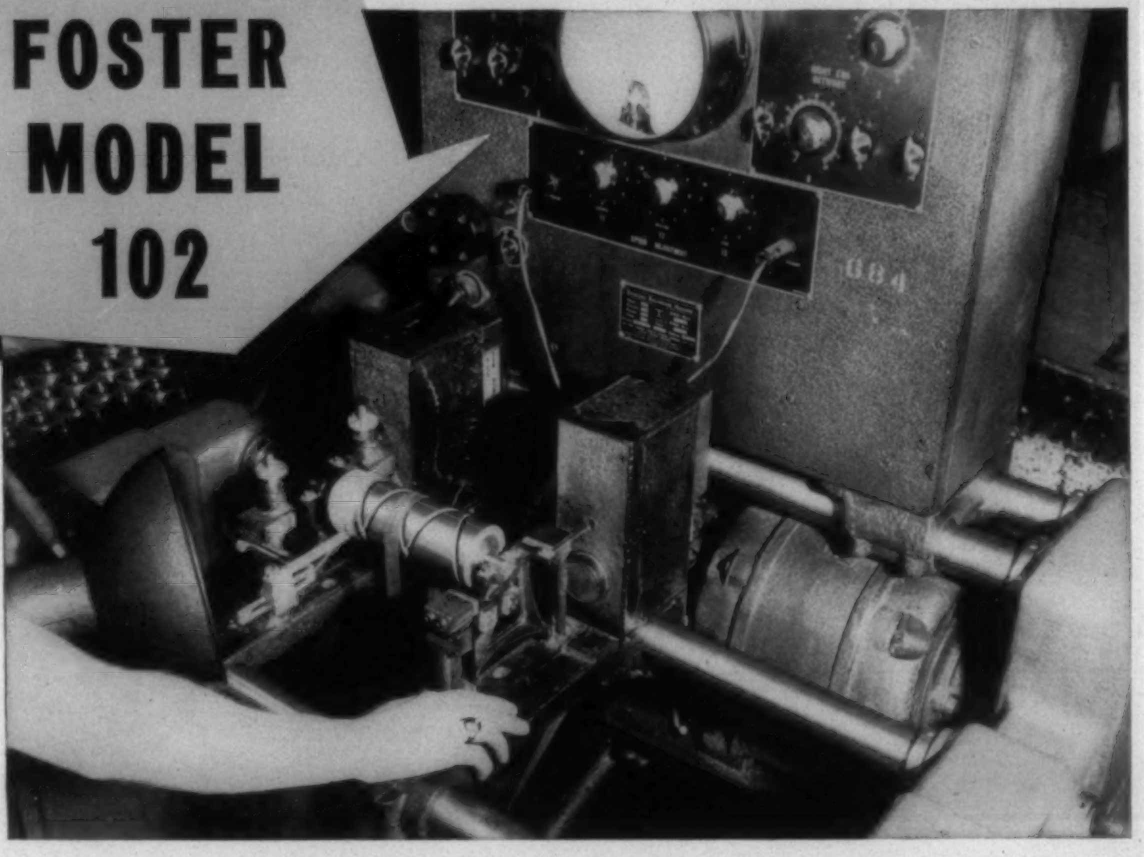
BRANCH OFFICES: Atlanta, Ga. — 815 Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg.; Charlotte, N. C. — 1201 Johnston Bldg.

COLORS SELL TEXTILES. . . provided they are tasteful, harmonious and of the proper quality for the purpose.

It pays to use Franklin Process Colors, which are consistently tops in quality, and to employ a recognized expert to select and combine them.

One Reason Why You Can *Depend* On The

FOSTER MODEL 102



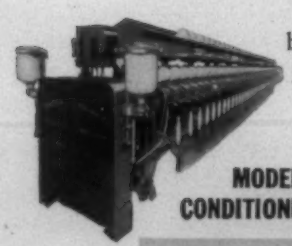
A machine may be perfect in theory and design and yet be a failure, if due care is not exercised in the manufacture of its component parts.

The highest standards of quality have always been maintained by this company in the production of all parts from the largest to the smallest and the production of traversing cams for our Model 102 Winder* is a good example.

After being machined and ground on modern precision equipment these cams are tested for balance on the dynamic balancing machine shown above. This costly and intricate mechanism is electronically operated and indicates immediately if a cam is out of balance and where. No cam, of course, is ever used until it can pass this test.

This is only one of many reasons why you can depend on not only the Model 102, but ALL Foster winders,—to give you high production with low operating cost and minimum outlay for upkeep and repairs.

Our Bulletin A-95 tells you more about the Model 102. It's yours on request.



MODEL 102 WITH CONDITIONING ATTACHMENT

**For winding cotton, mercerized, wool, worsted, merino, spun silk or spun rayon yarns.*

FOSTER MACHINE CO.

WESTFIELD, MASS., U.S.A.

SOUTHERN OFFICE: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, North Carolina
CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE:
Ross Whitehead and Company Limited, University Tower Bldg., 660 Ste. Catherine Street, West, Montreal, Quebec
EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE: Muschamp Taylor Limited, Manchester, England

textile bulletin

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Basis of North Carolina Belief

The North Carolina Board of Archives and History recently purchased in England an original of the charter under which the Territory of Carolina was granted to eight Lord Proprietors. The grant included all of the area south from Virginia south to Florida and from the Atlantic west to the South Seas (the Pacific Ocean).

The charter provided the basis of self government by the colonists setting forth that laws would be enacted *of and with the advice, assent and approbation of the free men of the said province, or the greater part of them, or their delegates or deputies.*

When in later years it was found necessary to form some sort of federation of the sovereign states, North Carolina and South Carolina insisted that they would not surrender any of the powers which they had acquired under the charter which established the Territory of Carolina.

When the delegates returned from Philadelphia after drafting the Constitution of the United States, they attempted to assure the people of North Carolina and South Carolina that the Federal Government did not have, nor could it have, any powers not specifically delegated to it by the Constitution.

The free men of the Carolinas were unwilling to accept that interpretation and refused to ratify the Constitution until it specifically stated that powers not delegated were reserved to the states.

They insisted that amendments known as the Bill of Rights be written and the following was inserted:

> Section X—Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people.

Thus we see that the powers which North Carolina and South Carolina now claim came to them with the original grant from England and have never been surrendered or transferred.

North Carolina Textile Industry Taxes

Taxpayer Group and Type of Tax	Tax Period	State Taxes	Local Taxes	Total State and Local
Domestic Textile Corporations:				
Income tax	1947	$13,048,348	$ —	$13,048,348
Franchise Tax		729,303	—	729,303
Intangibles Tax		44,485	177,939	222,424
Sales Tax		222,000	—	222,000
Local Property		—	3,315,938	3,315,938
Total domestic corporations		$14,044,136	$3,493,877	$17,538,013
Foreign Textile Corporations:				
Income Tax	1947	$ 2,912,591	$ —	$ 2,912,591
Franchise Tax		182,845	—	182,845
Intangibles Tax		13,719	54,875	68,594
Sales Tax		44,000	—	44,000
Local Property		—	706,334	706,334
Total Foreign Corporations:		$ 3,153,155	$ 761,209	$ 3,914,364
Total Corporations		$17,197,291	$4,255,086	$21,452,377
Individual Owners and Officials:				
Income Tax	1946	$ 2,961,380	$ —	$ 2,961,380
Property Taxes, etc.		—	760,018	760,018
Sales Tax		237,302	—	237,302
Total for Group		$ 3,198,682	$ 760,018	$ 3,958,700
Income Tax	1946	$ 936,633	$ —	$ 936,633
Property Taxes, etc.		—	1,415,912	1,415,912
Sales Tax		4,219,269	—	4,219,269
Total for Group		$ 5,155,902	$1,415,912	$ 6,571,814
Total for Individuals		$ 8,354,584	$2,175,930	$10,530,514
Total Corporations and Individuals		$25,551,875	$6,431,016	$31,982,891

Note the above figures were compiled for TEXTILE BULLETIN by the North Carolina Department of Tax Research. They are the totals for corporations, individuals who are owners or officials, and employees. In some cases the figures are estimates based upon the best information available.

INCOME TAXES LISTED ABOVE

Domestic Textile Corporations	$13,048,348
Foreign Textile Corporations	2,912,591
Individual Owners and Officials	2,961,380
Individual Employees	936,633
	$19,858,952

Profits during 1949 will be far below those of 1947 and income taxes paid upon 1948 tax returns will be far below the $19,858,952 paid the N. C. Department of Revenue for 1947. We have no method of making an intelligent computation, but will hazard the guess that they will not exceed half of the 1947 figure and may be far less than half.

A loss of $10,000,000 from the textile industry and its operators will place the North Carolina state budget well out of balance. The situation in North Carolina will be no different from that of other states except that North Carolina has a sales tax, and the income from that will not shrink to any great extent.

The Lustron Corp.

Two years ago a group of men organized the Lustron Corp. for the manufacture of prefabricated houses of enameled steel put together with bolts. The firm asked the Reconstruction Finance Corp. for $50,000,000, and under pressure of John R. Steelman, who was then a White House assistant, was allowed $37,500,000.

When they asked for that immense sum they had no factory and the incorporators had put up only $1,000, which is all they ever put up. Operating on government capital and drawing large salaries, they built 1,785 houses at a cost of $9,100 each and sold them to dealers at $5,600.

Not finding it very profitable to build houses for $9,100 and sell them for $5,600, the Lustron Corp. ran into financial difficulties and went back to the R. F. C. for $12,500,000 for itself and $75,000,000 to finance its dealers.

The House of Representatives recently voted to give the Lustron Corp. $75,000,000 but the Senate cut the amount to $25,000,000. In conference they will probably compromise on $50,000,000, making it $100,000,000 that the government has put up.

Write your Senators and Congressmen and ask them if they voted to give $100,000,000 of taxpayers' money to the Lustron Corp., which was a group of promoters who never put up more than $1,000 of their own money.

Not A Lynching

We note the following newspaper dispatch:

> Chicago.—An ex-convict was executed in a gangland style "ride" early today.
>
> The body of Stanley Jakalski, 30, a hoodlum with a 14-year police record for robbery and car theft, was found riddled with five bullets in a lonely south side area.
>
> His father, Andrew Jakalski, told police two men came for Stanley around 4 a. m. today. The father said the men displayed pistols, said they were "police from downtown" and stated Stanley was under arrest. Police said no such arrest was made.

Had this occurred at Atlanta, Ga., instead of Chicago, Ill., it would have been designated as a "lynching" and many editorials would have been written.. The above incident was not considered by certain newspapers as rating much attention.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

Oct. 24-28—37th NATIONAL SAFETY CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION, Stevens, Congress & Morrison Hotels, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 27-28—Annual meeting, **CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION,** Sheraton-Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

Oct. 31-Nov. 2—TEXTILE BAG MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION convention, New York, N. Y.

Nov. 5—Fall carding and spinning meeting, **ALABAMA TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES,** Duncan Hall, Auburn, Ala.

Nov. 5—SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION, S. T. A., Clemson College School of Textiles, Clemson, S. C.

Nov. 5—PIEDMONT SECTION, A. A. T. C. C., Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.

Nov. 6-8—Second annual **SOUTHEASTERN INDUSTRIAL VISION CONGRESS,** campus of Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

Nov. 28-Dec. 3—EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, Grand Central Palace, New York, N. Y.

Dec. 1-3—Annual meeting, **TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE,** Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 16-19, 1950—PLANT MAINTENANCE SHOW AND CONFERENCE, Cleveland (Ohio) Municipal Auditorium.

Jan. 23-25, 1950—12th annual meeting, **NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL,** Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

March 30-April 1, 1950—Annual convention, **AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE, INC.,** Palm Beach-Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.

April 27-28, 1950—Spring meeting, **FIBER SOCIETY,** Fontana, N. C.

April 27-29, 1950—Annual convention, **ALABAMA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,** Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

May 8-12, 1950—AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION (and Allied Industries), Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium, sponsored by National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers.

May 11-13, 1950—Annual meeting, **COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA,** Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

June 1-3, 1950—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION,** Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

June 12-16, 1950—MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 2-7, 1950—16th **SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION,** Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

Sept. 28-30, 1950—National convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS,** Portamouth, N, H.

A lynching is a murder committed by two or more persons south of the Mason and Dixon line.

The Same Vorse

Many years ago Mary Heaton Vorse was accustomed to write scurrilous and largely untrue articles about the cotton mills of the South.

We had not heard of her for many years but in the July issue of *Harper's Magazine* she has an article, "The South Has Changed," which we assume is intended to be complimentary to the South.

There is possibly a shade more truth in that article than in the Mary Heaton Vorse articles of the past but it contains silly, untrue statements and is in our opinion more than 50 per cent false.

Federal vs. Private Operations

When the Federal Government controlled and operated the railroads during World War I, it lost almost $2,000,000 per day. During World War II they were operated under private management and not only made a profit but paid over $3,000,000 per day in taxes.

The American people should study the above comparison before being willing to turn over any more controls to Washington.

Dangerous Trends in Government

Feeling that the present trends in government, backed as they are by the regulars of the Democratic Party under the leadership of President Truman, offer a real threat to the American way of life, we shall issue in December a "Dangerous Trends in Government" edition of TEXTILE BULLETIN.

The purpose of the edition is to call the attention of both employers and employees in the textile industry to results which may be expected if many in the measures now advocated by the Truman Administration are enacted into laws.

Among those who will contribute articles to our "Dangerous Trends in Government" edition are the following:

James F. Byrnes, former U. S. Secretary of State.
Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia.
Senator Walter George of Georgia.
Senator Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina.

A number of other equally prominent men have tentatively agreed to write articles for that edition and we believe that it will be one of the finest and most worth while editions we have ever published.

If any of our readers desire extra copies for the purpose of sending them to influential people either within or without the textile industry, they should notify us before the printing of the edition is begun.

Statements by such men as Byrnes, George, Byrd and Hoey will carry much weight and should be given the widest possible distribution.

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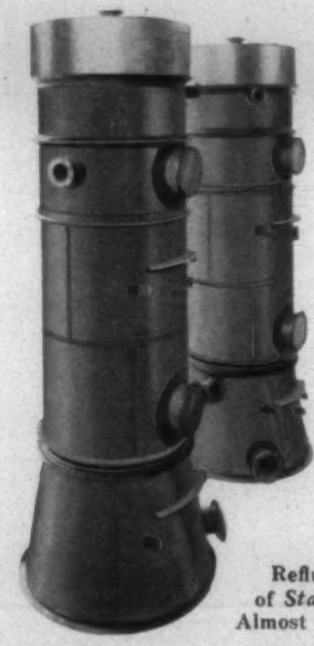

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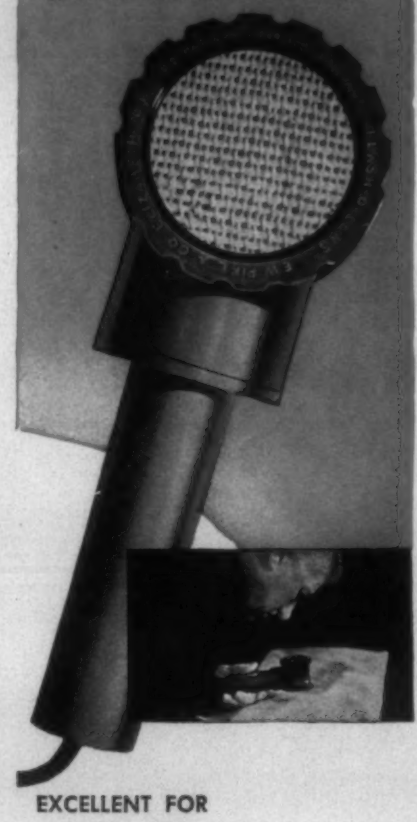

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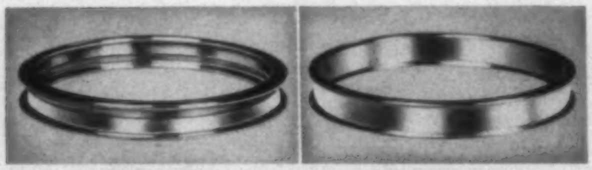

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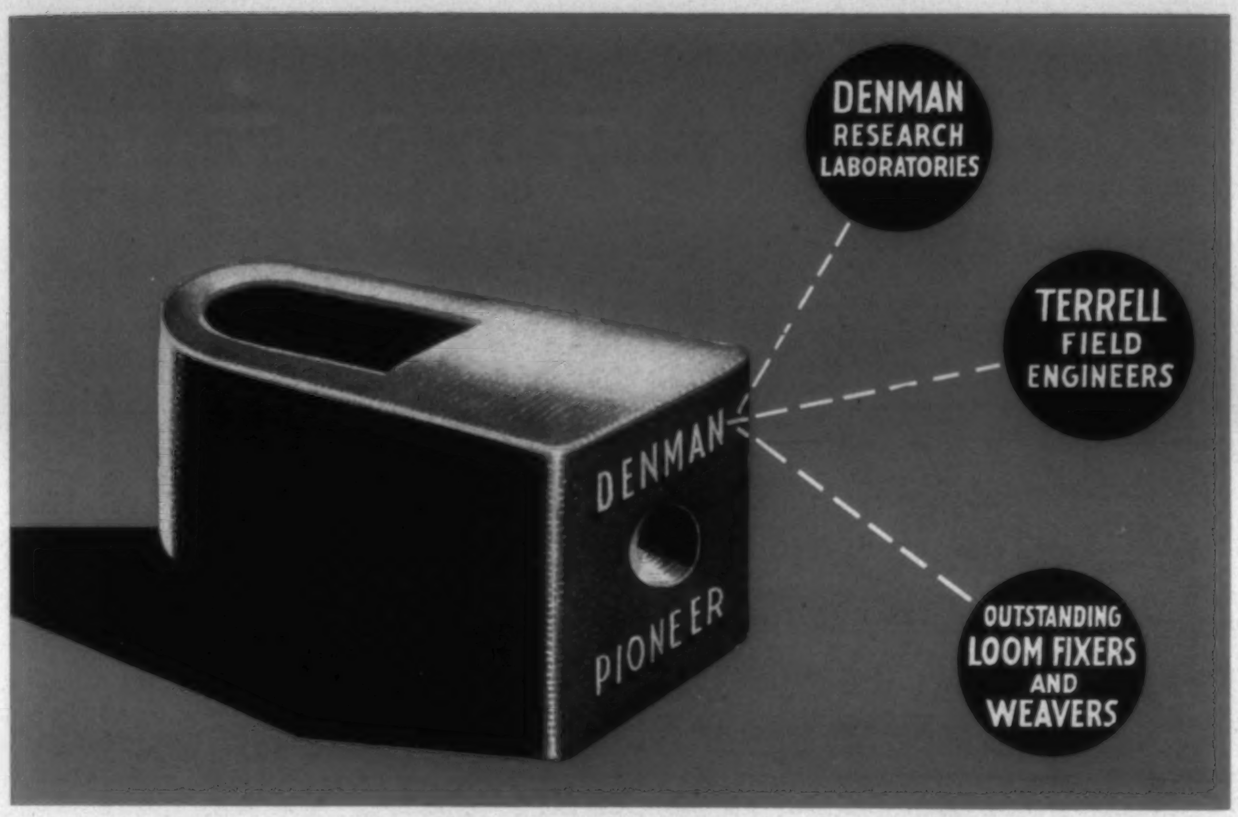

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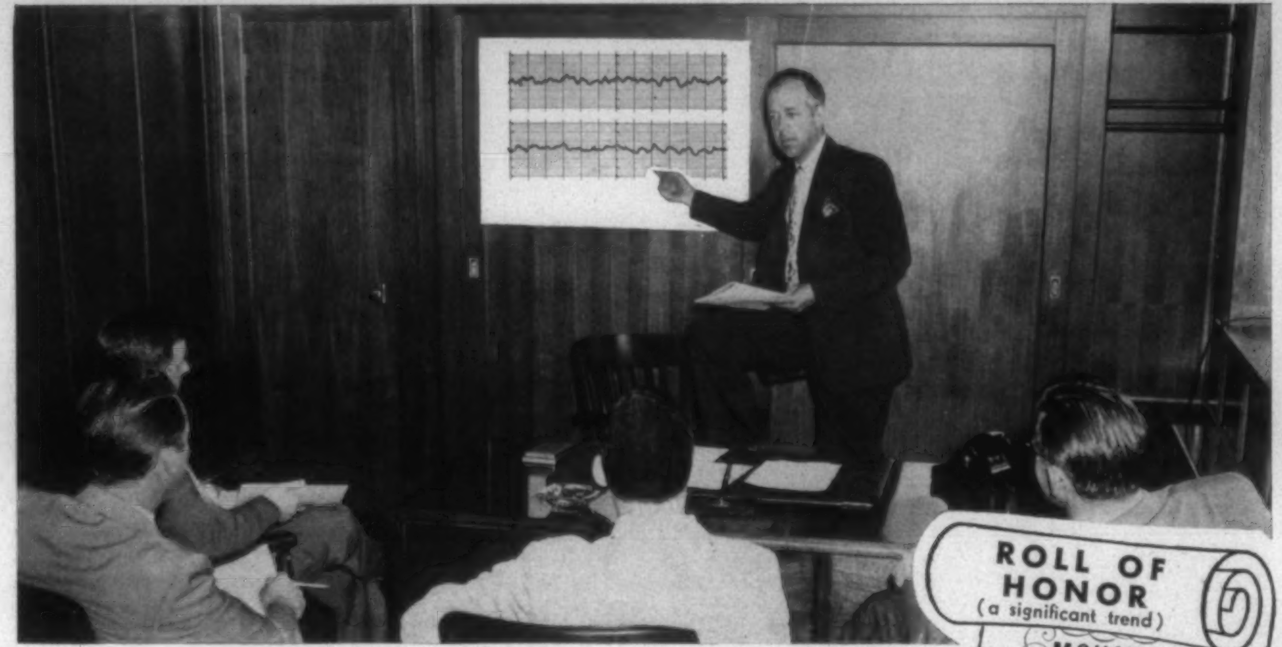

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textile bulletin

VOL. 75 OCTOBER, 1949 NO. 10

Major Textile Mill Trade Groups Merged Into American Cotton Manufacturers Institute

LONG-SOUGHT unification in the textile manufacturing industry was set in motion at Charlotte, N. C., last month with formation of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute. The new institute grew out of the formal dissolution of the two large organizations which previously had represented the industry — the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

The 18 incorporators of the new A.C.M.I., which has been chartered in North Carolina, elected a new board of directors which in turn named Ellison S. McKissick of Easley, S. C., president of the organization. Mr. McKissick, president of Alice Mfg. Co., was chairman of the board of government of the former American Cotton Manufacturers Association, which represented more than 70 per cent of the far-flung industry. George P. Swift, Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., was elected first vice-president and William H. Ruffin, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C., second vice-president.

Robert C. Jackson, former Washington representative of the National Cotton Council, has been named executive vice-president to serve as titular head of the new association. He will also be on the board of directors and will maintain his offices in Charlotte, which is considered the geographical center of the textile manufacturing industry. A.C.M.I. headquarters will be in Charlotte, where additional adjacent space has been secured in the Liberty Life Building offices which had been occupied by the A.C.M.A. Other offices of the new organization will be in New York City, Washington, D. C., and Clemson, S. C.

The secretary and treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute will be F. Sadler Love of Charlotte, who was secretary and treasurer of the dissolved A.C.M.A. and its acting executive head since the death of the late Dr. William P. Jacobs.

Dr. Claudius T. Muchison, who was president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, will serve as economic advisor of the new association. Paul B. Halstead, who was secretary and treasurer of the dissolved C.T.I., will be chief of the statistical division of the A.C.M.I. Dr. Murchison, Mr. Halstead, and John W. Murray, editorial director of the dissolved C.T.I., will have offices in New York. Charles Caffrey, Washington representative of the old A.C.M.A., will be in charge of the Washington office of the new association. John T. Wigington, who was head of the Cotton-Textile Institute's division of technical service at Clemson, is expected to continue his work of government bulletin interpretation and training of fiber technicians there. Mr. Murray, although continuing as a member of the A.C.M.I. staff, also assumes the position of editorial director in the New York sales promotion office of the National Cotton Council.

While the name cotton is employed in the title of the new organization, it is understood that all operations for spinning and weaving textile products on the cotton system will be included in the scope of the new institute. The membership will be made up of two classes. Class A members will be firms engaged in textile manufacturing on the cotton system. Class B membership shall consist of individuals representing finishing plants not part of integrated manufacturers, machinery and supply houses, cotton, shippers, commission houses, banks, laboratories, exchanges, engineering firms, synthetic yarn producers, and such additional members as the board of directors may from time to time elect, without right to vote or to have representation on the board of directors or to hold office in the institute. In order to become a Class B member, the indi-

DR. C. T. MURCHISON
Economic Advisor

WILLIAM H. RUFFIN
2nd Vice-Pres.

F. SADLER LOVE
Secretary-Treasurer

E. S. McKISSICK
President

ROBERT C. JACKSON
Exec. Vice-Pres.

GEORGE P. SWIFT
1st Vice-Pres.

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vidual or firm represented by him, must engage in some business related to the cotton industry. Class A members will have voting rights, but Class B members cannot vote or hold office.

The consolidation of the membership of the A.C.M.A. and the C.T.I. into a single, non-profit corporation brings to a full realization a united front for the industry so long advocated by its leaders who played an important part in the final accomplishment. Particularly active in bringing about the merger were such industry leaders as Col. W. D. Anderson of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., George S. Harris of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., and board chairman of C.T.I., and Percy S. Howe, Jr., of American Thread Co. and former C.T.I. board chairman, as well as others.

Much of the work of bringing about the consolidation of the two important trade bodies was done by special committees representing each association. These 18 men, nine from each association, were the incorporators of the new A.C.M.I.

These men were Colonel Anderson, Mr. McKissick, Mr. Swift, C. A. Cannon of Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C., Fred W. Symmes of Nuckasee Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., Harvey W. Moore of Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., Charles C. Hertwig of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., J. Craig Smith and Hugh Comer of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., Mr. Ruffin, Mr. Harris, Thomas Bancroft of Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Baltimore, Md., W. N. Banks of Grantville (Ga.) Mills, Herman Cone of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.; Gordon Harrower of Wauregan (Conn.) Mills, R. E. Henry of Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C., Mr. Howe, and Roger Milliken of Deering, Milliken & Co.

The new board of directors is made up of the members of the governing boards of the A.C.M.A. and the C.T.I. plus several new members. A number of industry leaders were members of both the A.C.M.A. and the C.T.I. boards.

The following are the members of the governing board of the new A.C.M.I.: W. H. Beattie of Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., R. H. Chapman of Inman Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., Norman Elsas of Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., F. A. Flather of Boot Mills, Boston, Mass., R. Dave Hall of Stowe Thread Co., Belmont, N. C., H. K. Hallett of Kendall Mills, Charlotte, N. C., J. B. Harris of Greenwood (S. C.) Mills, Mr. Hertwig, Julian T. Hightower of Thomaston (Ga.) Mills, Joe L. Lanier of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., G. O. Lienhard of Chicopee Mfg Co., New Brunswick, N. J., Frank Lyman of Fitchburg (Mass.) Yarn Co., Mr. Milliken, W. A. L. Sibley of Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., Ernest Rees of Elk Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, Tenn., Mr. Smith, Elliott W. Springs of Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., Earle R. Stall of Florence Mills, Greenville, S. C., Hearne Swink of Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C., Wyllys H. Taylor of Newnan (Ga.) Cotton Mills, A. K. Winget of Efird Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C., Mr. Harrower, Mr. Bancroft and Paul Redmond, Jr., Alabama Mills Co., Birmingham, Ala.

"He treats it with the loving care of an engineer."

Mr. McKissick said the purpose of the new institute would be to present a united front in coping with the many problems confronting the industry at home and abroad, and added: "It will carry on many of the functions of both its predecessor associations and expand, as time goes on, efforts to preserve the industry and the jobs of hundreds of thousands of people who work in the textile mills. Most of the problems troubling us are of a national or international character and can be met and overcome only by a strong, unified industry."

Recent developments such as the elimination of the peril point provision of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and the devaluation of the sterling, he said, are "striking examples" of the difficulties that confront the entire industry in the United States. "In the present state of the world we cannot afford the luxury of squabbling among ourselves. We must realize that it will not always be possible for all segments of the industry to agree on every point which may be raised, but it is my sincere hope that by working together we may come to have a better understanding of each other's problems and that through that understanding we may strengthen our industry and make more secure the jobs of its hundreds of thousands of employees."

The following ex-officio directors are A.C.M.A. and C.T.I. past presidents and chairmen who are still active officers of plants or mills that are members of the new institute: Colonel Anderson, Mr. Banks, Mr. Cannon, J. H. Cheatham of Dundee Mills, Griffin, Ga., Donald Comer of Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., Hugh M. Comer, A. M. Dixon of Trenton Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., Mr. Harris, Mr. Henry, Mr. Howe, K. P. Lewis of Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham, N. C., Walter S. Montgomery of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., Mr. Moore, Mr. Symmes, W. J. Vereen of Moultrie (Ga.) Cotton Mill.

Ex-officio members will be the chief non-paid executives of various textile associations, who will not have voting rights. These groups include the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association, the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the Carded Yarn Association and the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association. Eight persons who have been prominently identified with the cotton textile industry in the past, but who at present are not active in its operations, have been made honorary members of the A.C.M.I. They are Cason J. Callaway, Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., George M. Wright, Harry L. Bailey, Dr. B. E. Geer, John A. Law, B. B. Gossett and Goldthwaite H. Dorr.

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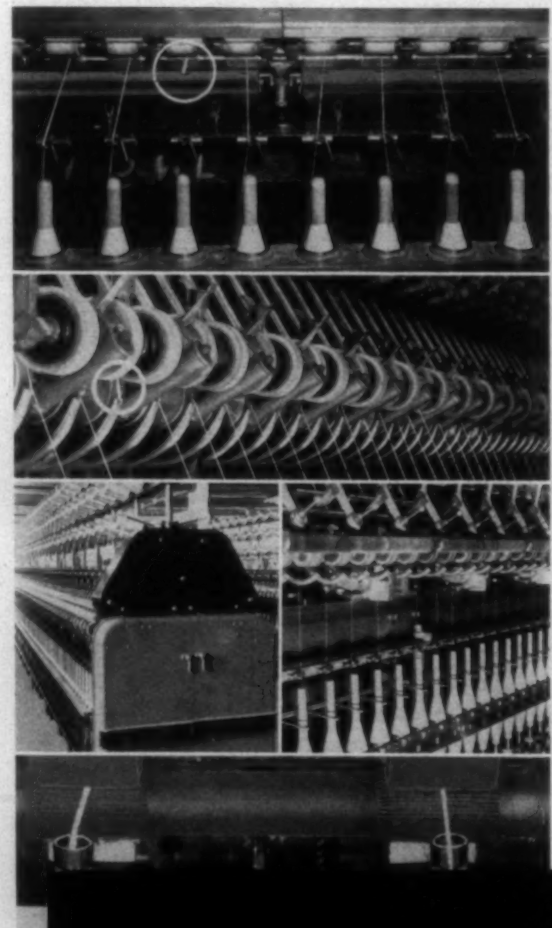

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Robinson Heads Southern Combed Yarn Group

COIT M. ROBINSON, president and treasurer of United Spinners Corp., Lowell, N. C., was elected president of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association at the group's 24th annual meeting held Oct. 5 at Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Robinson, formerly first vice-president of the association, succeeds Fred L. Smyre, Jr., of A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Ranlo, N. C., and will serve a one-year term. Elected to serve as first vice-president was George W. Boys of Green River Mills, Inc., Tuxedo, N. C., and Kay Dixon of Trenton Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., was elected second vice-president. H. E. Rietz of Gastonia will continue to serve as executive secretary to the group.

New directors named to serve for a period of three years are: David Johnston of Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.; J. C. Roberts of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.; John H. Rutledge, Jr., of China Grove (N. C.) Cotton Mills; and J. Harold Lineberger of Acme Spinning Co. and Linford Mills, Inc., Belmont, N. C. Retiring directors who have served three-year terms are: A. G. Myers of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.; Shannon Gamble of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.;*Caldwell Ragan of Ragan Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.; and R. H. Johnston of Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

The meeting was opened with an address by the retiring president, Fred Smyre, outlining the activities of the association in the foregoing year and urging the mills to continue "to give attention to plant modernization and research programs directed toward the objectives of manufacturing better quality yarns at lower cost" causing benefits for the customer, the employees, the investor, and the mills.

The Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association, representing 1,520,644 spindles, or approximately 90 per cent of the United States spindles manufacturing combed sales yarn, was told "now that there has been a marked improvement in the demand for combed cotton yarns, it seems apparent that there will be insufficient supplies available for all market demands during the balance of the year, and, perhaps, even during the first quarter of 1950." The resourcefulness and determination demonstrated by the managements of sale combed yarn mills has helped to establish a secure position in the nation's economy for this industry, according to Mr. Smyre.

"We are probably going to make something over a billion yards of fine combed cotton goods annually for a considerable time to come unless our markets are flooded with foreign merchandise," Robert T. Stevens, chairman of the board of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., told the meeting. In his address, "Demand Prospects for Woven Combed Cotton Products During the Near Term," Mr. Stevens stated that well-made carded yarns will to some extent affect the future requirements for combed yarns but "because of the great durability, launderability, and appearance of fabrics made from combed cotton yarns, whether for style or staple end items, we should have a continuing demand for our items." Although synthetic fiber consumption has increased a great deal and new and adaptable qualities will be developed, the dire predictions made for the cotton industry have not come to pass.

The elimination of the "peril points" in the Reciprocal Trade Agreements is a cause of concern, according to Mr. Stevens, and "the reduction in duties on imported textiles offers a distinct threat to the employment of many thousands of people in our industry." There was little regard shown for the future of the textile industry in the United States by "those tinkering with tariffs through Reciprocal Trade Agreements."

Lack of raw cotton grown elsewhere than in the United States will limit the manufacture and export of cotton goods by foreign nations for several years, according to Read P. Dunn, Jr., director of foreign trade for National Cotton Council of America, in his address, "Keeping Our Foreign Trade." "The production of cotton textiles is off over the world in about the same proportion that cotton consumption is off. In fact, in most countries the cotton textile industry is lagging far behind the other principal industries," said Mr. Dunn. He added that plant modernization overseas is progressing slowly. He went on to say that the dollar shortage throughout the world will be a handicap for selling goods produced here in the United States although these goods are competitive with most of the industries throughout the world from the standpoint of price and quality. Mr. Dunn concluded by stating that unity between the farmers and manufacturers is vital in "combatting the forces which threaten to destroy us."

Roy A. Cheney, president of the Underwear Institute, predicted a good future for the underwear industry and the combed yarn industry in his address to the association. He further stated that "the time has passed when potential over capacity in spinning and knitting can take care of most kinds of sudden demands. It is my strong feeling that your industry, as well as ours, has reached a balance between production and consumption. And that, unless our friends, the wholesaler and retailer merchants carry reasonable and normal inventories and order at the proper time to keep

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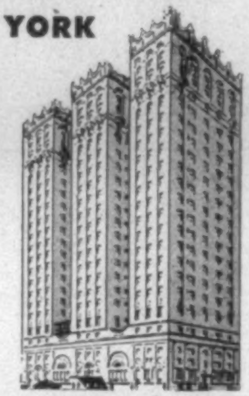

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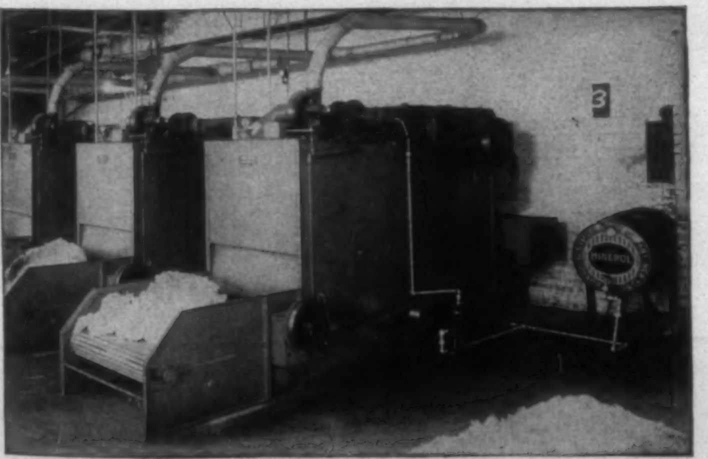

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these inventories useful as well as pliable, means that both your industry and ours will be unable to cope with a sudden rush of orders which should have been given months ago."

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, chief economist of the newly-formed American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, predicted "an era of good feeling and great achievement" for the institute. He further stated that "two old and honorable associations to which you have been greatly attached over the years and which I think have served you well, now are dissolved. In their place rises a new structure, a single structure to represent the industry as a whole, standing creatively to mean a new era in technical progress, and the industry's participation in the political and social life of the country."

Dr. Murchison said that "up until about two weeks ago I was optimistic and could not see anything but business recovery for many months. Since then two developments have darkened the picture." The strikes in the coal, iron, and steel industries could make themselves felt in a great amount of unemployment, lost production, and loss of public purchasing power, according to Dr. Murchison. Also, the greatest menace to the welfare of the United States is in certain labor leaders and the situation should be remedied.

The American public was caught unprepared to evaluate the seriousness of the English pound devaluation and "I can't see how England can gain, and I know the United States will lose and international trade will suffer as never before," he said. An analysis of the immediate and future effects of the pound devaluation was given by Dr. Murchison and he sees this development as a political trick with the British ills blamed on the dollar shortage and the unwillingness to consider the inefficiency of workers and the high export prices. Dr. Murchison concluded by saying that the only hope is that England may consider it wise to raise the value of the pound again.

The convention was ended at a banquet session in the evening with an address by Vice-Admiral Harry W. Hill, chairman of the Navy Department's general board. The United States "must remain strong to protect the peace, if the world as we know it is to survive," declared Hill and added that the Navy is prepared to go to the "many trouble spots of the world." He concluded by reminding the spinners that the preservation of peace and the prosecution of war rests jointly on all services.

Personnel Problems of Supervisors

By JOSEPH DAVID BOYD, Personnel Consultant

TWO things are demanded in the market at this time, better quality and lowered cost. We know that improvement in quality can be brought about only with the help of the workers. Likewise, lowered costs can be achieved only through the active co-operation of the workers actually on the job. They alone can bring the problem down from the hazy and theoretical to the practical.

Cost reduction will benefit labor and management alike. These two emphases are necessary. Quality improvement and cost reduction will create jobs. We must decide whether we want unemployment compensation or work. The more we produce the better for all of us, and the best way to produce is to get the product on the market in the best shape and at minimum waste.

Why does a man do such-and-such a thing in the shop? Sometimes a man is fired from one shop and goes to another and becomes an outstanding employee. Why? The answer is not simple, but there is an answer in the rapidly expanding field of knowledge of human relations. We all experience annoyances and frictions. We choose our own friends; we do not choose our working companions. But for a man to walk away from his job means loss of security. So, for a worker, how he gets along means a pleasant or an unbearable situation. For the manager the human element is the keystone of efficiency, and efficiency determines whether the operation is prosperous or otherwise.

During the war the big need was for production at any cost, but now it is for production at lowered expense. Machines will continue to play an important role in the battle of production, but we cannot overlook the importance of the individual worker—his attitudes, his capacities, and his work habits. Management can take three views. First is the ostrich view, with head in the sand, saying everything is all right. Next is the sleeping-dog view, hoping the dog will not wake up. The third view is that of chanticleer, with head up and eyes wide, ready to herald the dawn of a new day.

Today the emphasis is on leading instead of telling, on teaching instead of commanding, on listening instead of arguing, on frankness instead of outsmarting each other, on trusting instead of suspicion.

Poor workmanship is often due to changing conditions of work or standards, poor wage scales for the type of work done, lack of knowledge of the whole plan, favoritism, or too much criticism. Some of the factors affecting quality are the foreman's attitude, the standards he sets up, the workman's attitude, equipment and material. To remove some of the causes for poor quality, select the right man for the job, set up appropriate standards, accept suggestions, show appreciation, reward the good and penalize the poor, show it is to the advantage of the worker to do good work, study each worker, avoid replacements, maintain discipline and good will, appeal to pride, show how good work is related to pay.

Maybe the people do not do quality work in their jobs because they cannot see to perform the job. We made a test, and out of a thousand employees 300 were referred to eye doctors. These 300 referrals were grouped together, and two years later they were retested and rechecked. They were under the same foreman and held the same jobs, in most instances. Exceptions were made where there were exceptions. Whereas these 300 were formerly graded C, D and E on the quality of their work, now by the same supervisors they are graded C, B, and occasionally A. The only factor changed

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was that they had professional help from an eye doctor to enable them to see so they could do the job. We found that the people who quit are for the most part largely people who do not have eyes to see. Of the people referred, a large percentage improved on their production and output when tested by the same supervisors on the same jobs.

Let management listen to why workers do not understand management, why they hold back from participation in the community life. I have seen in the last two decades thousands of workers flock to unions, hoping to find in those organizations social satisfaction; and I have seen those same workers find there the same frustrations they had previously experienced. The labor problem is an unsolved problem. These workers want satisfaction they are not getting. The top leadership of the C. I. O. has made this statement: "Wages and hours are not primarily the causes of labor unrest. Where this occurs there are usually other factors." Management that is not familiar with these non-economic factors in industry is working in the dark. Management that is not taking into consideration these non-economic factors is neglecting one of the most important factors in labor relations.

Much unrest is due to the fact that management does not understand the attitude of the workers. The attitude of the workers is the most determinative factor in the labor problem. The attitude of a man determines what he sees when he is looking, what he hears when he is listening, what he does when he works. Attitude was what made the hare lose the race with the tortoise. This problem in industry is basically a problem of changing human attitudes. We must do more than just put our house in order; we need a new kind of leadership. There is no easy solution. It must be fair, and it must be readily understood. It must work in good times as well as in bad times. Any successful company must have happy and enthusiastic employees.

S.T.A. Group Re-elects Vincent

Walter D. Vincent, assistant manager of the Schoolfield Division, Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., was re-elected chairman of the Southern Textile Association's Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division when the group held its Fall meeting Oct. 1 at Lexington, N. C. Also re-elected were Vice-Chairman Glenn R. Ward, superintendent of Highland Cotton Mills, Inc., at High Point, N. C., and Secretary Howard Barton, superintendent of Fieldcrest Mills' rayon plant at Spray, N. C.

The meeting was sponsored by Barbet Mills, Inc., Burlington Mills Corp. (Lexington Rayon Plant), Dacotah Cotton Mills, Inc., Erlanger Mills, Inc., and Wennonah Cotton Mills Co., and these concerns were joint hosts at a luncheon which followed.

The chief speaker was Joseph D. Boyd, personnel director for Melrose Hosiery Mills, Inc., at High Point, N. C.; his remarks are published on accompanying pages. Following his address the meeting was divided into conference groups dealing with carding, spinning, weaving, mechanical and electrical maintenance, personnel, and industrial engineering. Because of space restrictions this month, the November issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN will carry reports on these discussions, as well as technical reports from the S. T. A. Eastern Carolina Division meeting at Durham, N. C., Oct. 15.

The other side of that is that if an employee does not feel that he is a part of the whole thing then he is unhappy, he feels shut out. So we induct the employee; we install him. "Install" means to induct. We introduce him; we show him where he is to go and what he is to do. After the installation or the induction or initiation there is a further step which is paramount, as I see it; and that is to condition the worker on the job. Go back to him a week or a month later and find out about irritations and fatigue and how he is getting along, before he sets up a grievance, before he makes a mistake. Mistakes are usually made by workers who do not fit. Make a newcomer anxious to do well. Make him feel that he is part of the whole. Praise him first, if you can, rather than criticize. Go by and see him at the job. Make it plain that if a man stays he has a future. More time should be given to the initial interview.

Then there is the social distance. How far is a workman removed from the manager's desk? If he is removed very far that distance becomes a permanent barrier to understanding. Communications break down simply because the chain is too long.

Workers I have observed in all sorts of industries have a basic fear of being imposed upon. Men will behave abnormally and do strange things under the pressure of fear. Labor must understand; and, on the other hand, management must understand. Words have different meanings for various people. We have to have a language that we understand. A large part of personnel work is listening to the worker in his own jargon and translating that so management can understand it, and vice versa. When a worker begins to think of himself as apart from the company, then there is divided interest.

How does the worker feel about himself? His social security is part of the job. We have to have a "we" feeling. You experienced foremen know that a man who works alongside another who is friendly and congenial to him has job satisfaction and will turn out more goods than if you insist upon his working with someone unfriendly to him. So the morale of the workers depends upon the feeling they have; and upon that, too, depends how they will vote in an election when the N. L. R. B. puts up a box with a hole in the top; and upon it depends how long they will stay on the job. Both workers and management profit when there is an increase in production.

Why do men work? What do they want out of life? Is it merely to make a living, to earn money? A good many managements have that philosophy, and because they think that is the philosophy of the worker they base their whole policy on it. But studies disprove it. Workers are interested in themselves and in their families, and here is a common ground upon which management and workers can stand or fall together. What is on the worker's mind? Many people seem to think that what the average worker wants to do is to work as little as he can and get as much money as he can for it. But by actual studies of 10,000 workers it has been shown that these are the things the worker wants: (1) steady work, or security; (2) good working conditions; (3) good working companions; (4) good supervision; (5) opportunity for advancement; (6) wages; (7) opportunity

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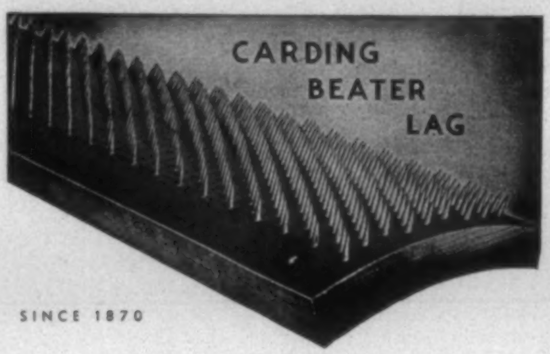

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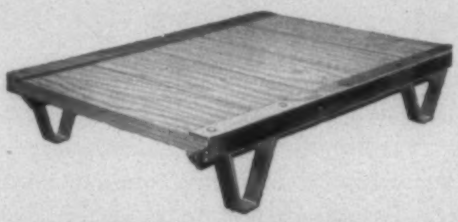

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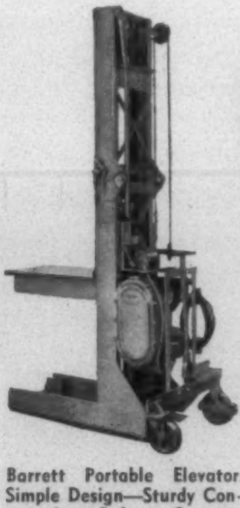

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to use new ideas; (8) opportunity to learn a job. Not only good hours and easy work, but security. That is the ribbon that wraps up this package of cost control and quality. It is uppermost in the mind of the worker. Only as we tap these non-economic points of view of the worker shall we solve this problem.

What the worker thinks determines what his attitudes may be, and it is important. These are some satisfaction factors: Helping men see the results expected by management, being encouraged to offer suggestions and try new methods, trying to find out if the worker is improving, being certain of getting a fair deal in a hearing if grievances arise. Symptoms of trouble are indifference, tardiness, passing the buck on new ideas, chronic complaining, etc.

What is the difference between a driver and a leader? The driver says, in effect: "You are not paid to do the thinking; I am paid to do the thinking." He puts on a show of temper and puts fear in the hearts of men. He tells them, in effect, that they ought to be glad they have a job. That breaks down confidence and creates restlessness. But the leader goes at it in a different way. The leader puts mind and heart into men. He tells men what is to be done and who is to do it and when. He creates confidence and respect.

Mill Building Design And Machinery Layout

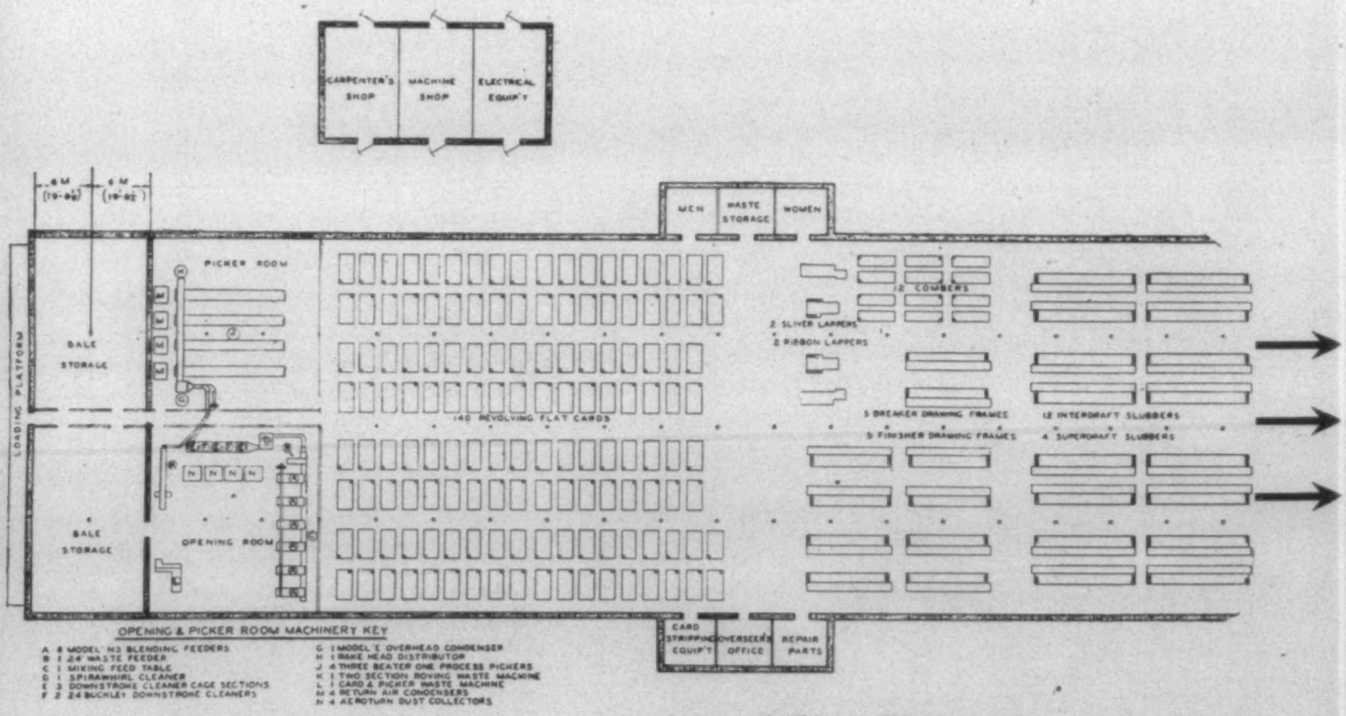
By E. ERNEST PLANTE, Engineering Department, Whitin Machine Works

A MODERN mill is more than a building with new machinery placed where it fitted best. For most efficient and economical operation the location, size, shape and design of the building are important factors, as well as the accessibility of transportation, and service facilities. Well designed or remodeled buildings utilize modern engineering methods and techniques designed to allow maximum use of machinery and to provide a healthful environment for the employees.

The trend today in new mill building is toward a one-story construction, With the decrease in pillar support load, it becomes possible to space them very widely or to eliminate them completely. This provides room space hitherto not available for arranging batteries of machines, which in turn speeds production, promotes the efficient flow of material, reduces handling of the stock, and contributes to lower cost per unit. In a multiple story building vibration is more pronounced. A single-story mill holds vibration to a minimum, and the use of soundproofing partitions or acoustic ceilings further decreases noise.

Use of Building Accessories

Since the close control of the atmosphere in the mill is so necessary for good work, practically all new mills regulate the moisture content and temperature for each room, with relative humidity at 50 to 60 per cent in the card room, 60 to 70 per cent in the spinning room, and 70 to 80 per cent



I-type cotton mill layout. This unit of machinery is based on producing approximately 600 to 900 pounds of combined carded yarn and combed yarn.

in the weave room. The introduction of humidifying systems plus the improved lighting has made the window a relic instead of a necessity. While some mills are built with glass brick for the introduction of some light and for the avoidance of the psychological feelings of being "closed in" on the employees' part, some new mills are completely enclosed in solid walls.

Dust control is more closely watched. The picker rooms are now kept dust free by filtering the air thoroughly and returning it to the room clean and without appreciable heat loss. Dust rooms have been eliminated. Studies toward control of flying lint are being made, to improve the whole mill.

Many varieties of lighting methods are available, direct and indirect, incandescent and fluorescent. No matter which type of illumination is chosen, a range of 35 to 40 foot-candles is considered necessary for optimum work by the operators. Lights are spaced to give even, sometimes shadowless lighting over the whole operating area. The use of individual electric motors for each machine permits machinery to be installed at any desired location, instead of following the line of the overhead shafting. Mechanical handling of materials by distributors, chain conveyors and monorail systems replace more time-consuming and expensive manual moving. The application of the monorail to moving picker laps to the card room is the latest example of this type of mechanical efficiency.

The systematic planning of the building includes problems concerning human engineering hitherto not to closely considered. Rest rooms, wash rooms, toilet facilities are adequate, well lighted, well kept and conveniently located. Some mills now provide outdoor recreation facilities such as handball courts, horseshoe pitching areas, athletic fields as part of the employee morale improvement program.

Machinery Space Changes

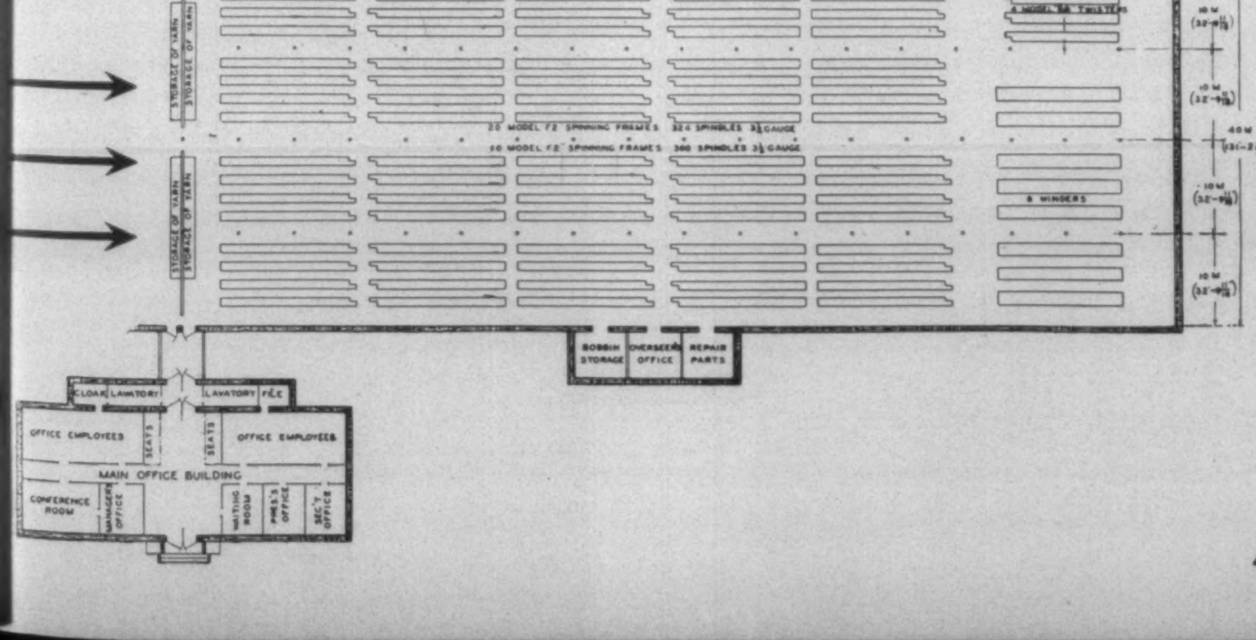
While it has been said that the textile arts are unchanging, the fact is that the refinements have eliminated the necessity of using some machines, such as roving, and increased the efficiency of many others, such as spinning. In the opening room, space requirements are relatively unchanged. Blending feeders utilize slightly more space than the bale breakers used to, but produce a far better blend. The modern opening room now uses blending feeders, magnetic traps, feed tables, cleaners and cage sections.

In the picker room, overhead condensers and distributors for the picker feeders are in universal use with efficient one-process pickers. The greatest savings in space requirements have been made in the card room, by the introduction of high draft on roving, and the production of double slivers on the combers and draw frames. The bi-coil principle of putting two slivers in one can has reduced the numbers of cans required back of the roving frames by one half with a consequent appreciable reduction in the space needed for the roving process, while still maintaining production and sliver quality. Where three processes of roving were required, one process is now usually sufficient, reducing the machine and floor space needed by approximately 50 per cent.

In the spinning room, large packages, high production and spindle speeds up to 10,000 revolutions a minute, and in special instances more, have affected space savings. This means that the greater yarn production can be spun on fewer spindles.

Machinery Layout

The single-story I-type has been largely used where the land available is restricted in depth and the building is con-



structed in the shape of a long narrow rectangle. This is the straight production line type of building where the work flows directly with a minimum of handling from opening to finished yarn. If the building is properly planned, additional machinery lines can be laid in parallel with existing lines to increase production. Supervision can be well controlled from centrally located offices.

A newer type of machinery layout is the U-type. The building is a whole rectangle in shape and requires greater depth of land. It will be noted that adjacent platforms handle both receiving and shipping. The work moves down one side through the opening, picking, carding, combing, drawing, roving and spinning. The twisting, winding, warping and slashing are performed in the transverse section. The other side contains the drawing-in, weaving and finishing operations.

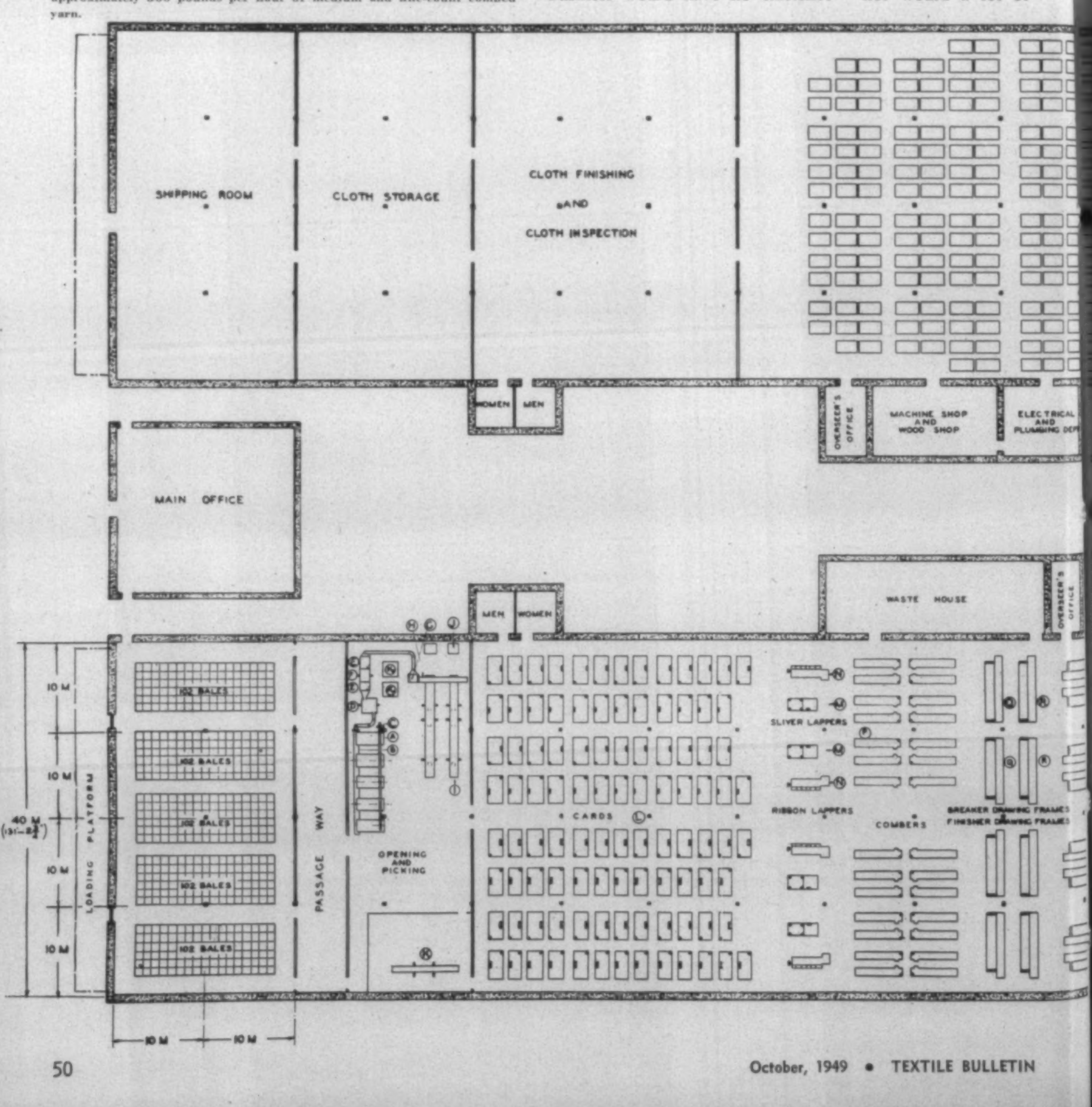
The center section is thus left free for housing all the offices and auxiliary operations such as storage, waste rooms, medical rooms, overseers' offices, toilet facilities, repair shop, etc. This type of building has several operating advantages. All the processes are compactly arranged, making for easier supervision. This type of building also can be more easily heated.

The preceding material is reprinted from the July-August, 1949, issue of THE WHITIN REVIEW, company publication of Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.

Advantages Of Big Enterprises Cited

America's "big challenges and big problems" demand the resources of big enterprises, William H. Ward, a vice-president of the Du Pont Co., stated in Waynesboro, Va., Oct. 14. Had law and public opinion made it impossible for big companies to exist in the past, the country's synthetic textile business would have no existence—"nor would a lot of

U-type cotton mill layout. This unit of machinery is based no producing approximately 500 pounds per hour of medium and fine-count combed yarn.



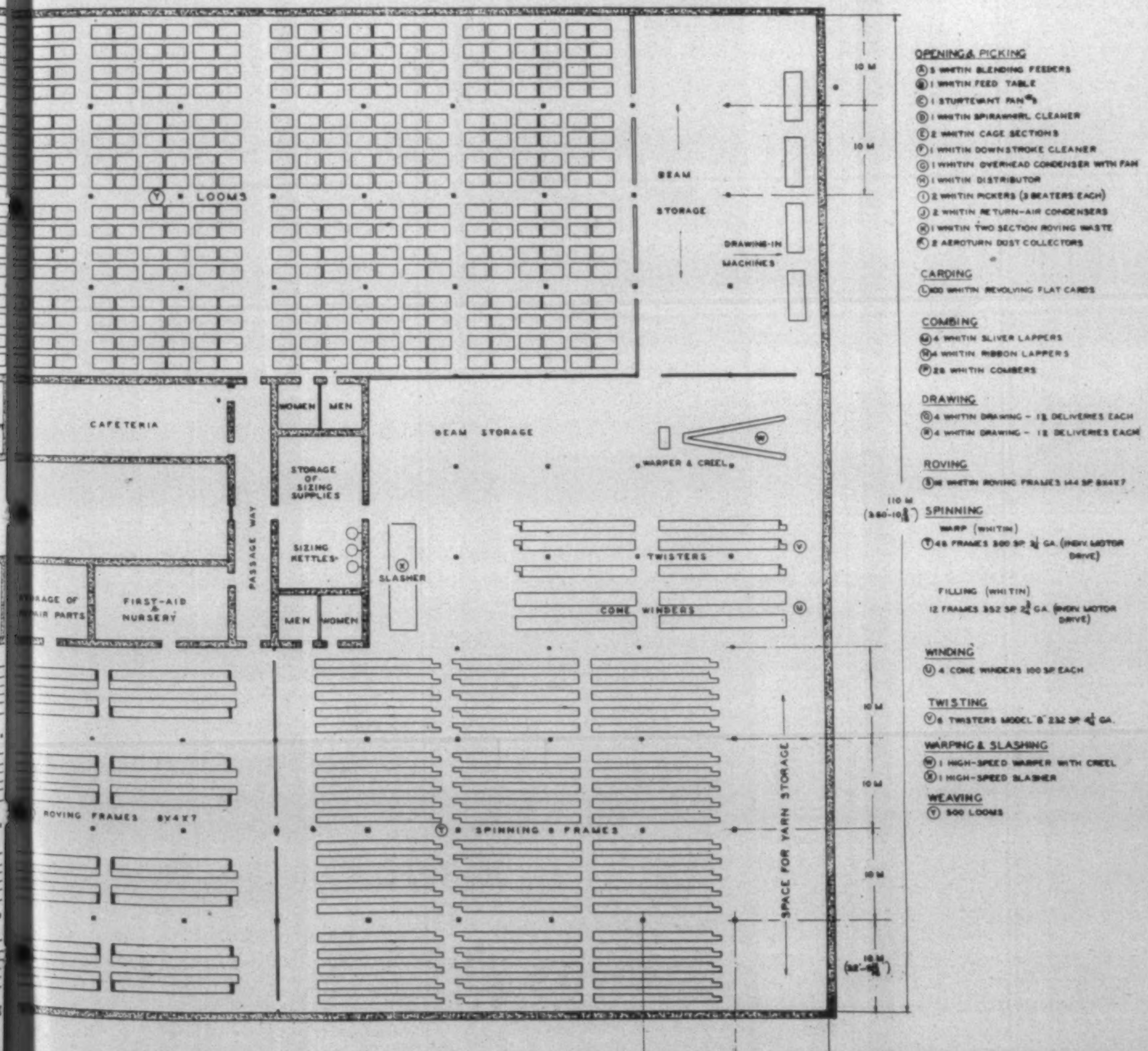
other businesses," he said. Speaking at a dinner marking the 20th anniversary of Du Pont's manufacture of acetate rayon, Mr. Ward demonstrated how it would have been impossible for a nation of small enterprises to have created the $600,000,000 industry now producing rayon yarns.

As an example of the kind of economic punishment a company has to be able to take before it can launch a new product, Mr. Ward pointed out that Du Pont invested 27 million dollars before realizing any earnings on nylon. "A company has to be big before it can take a risk like this," he said. Mr. Ward listed advances in synthetic textiles as among the top technical developments which have borne fruit during the last 20 years.

In spite of the obvious benefits they have brought to the country, big enterprises today are under attack and there is "even the intimation that their growth was attained through some evil means," Mr. Ward observed. "The fact is that the basic law on the statute books is fundamentally the same today as it was in the early days of rayon," he said. "The thing that has changed is the interpretations which come about through the shifting tides of legal opinion and political influence on the public. The present trend in certain quarters is to attack 'bigness" as such." Du Pont, the speaker asserted, doesn't apologize for being big because "it has to be big to do its job."

T. R. I. To Hold Annual Parley Dec. 1-3

Textile Research Institute, Inc., will hold its annual three-day meeting Dec. 1-3. Thursday, Dec. 1, will be Scientific Day and will feature discussions by research leaders; Dec. 2 will be Institute Day with lectures on research problems of a more applied nature. Both of these sessions will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. Saturday, Dec. 3, will be devoted to an open house at the T. R. I. laboratory at Princeton, N. J.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BEAM STORAGE
WARPER & CREEL
STORAGE OF SIZING SUPPLIES
PASSAGE WAY
SIZING KETTLES
SLASHER
TWISTERS
CONE WINDERS
FIRST-AID & NURSERY
MEN
WOMEN
ROVING FRAMES 8X4X7
SPINNING FRAMES
SPACE FOR YARN STORAGE
10 M
110 M
10 M
OPENING & PICKING
Ⓐ 5 WHITIN BLENDING FEEDERS
Ⓑ 1 WHITIN FEED TABLE
Ⓒ 1 STURTEVANT FAN #5
Ⓓ 1 WHITIN SPIRAWHIRL CLEANER
Ⓔ 2 WHITIN CAGE SECTIONS
Ⓕ 1 WHITIN DOWNSTROKE CLEANER
Ⓖ 1 WHITIN OVERHEAD CONDENSER WITH FAN
Ⓗ 1 WHITIN DISTRIBUTOR
Ⓘ 2 WHITIN PICKERS (3 BEATERS EACH)
Ⓙ 2 WHITIN RETURN-AIR CONDENSERS
Ⓚ 1 WHITIN TWO SECTION ROVING WASTE
2 AEROTURN DUST COLLECTORS
CARDING
Ⓛ 100 WHITIN REVOLVING FLAT CARDS
COMBING
Ⓜ 4 WHITIN SLIVER LAPPERS
Ⓝ 4 WHITIN RIBBON LAPPERS
Ⓟ 28 WHITIN COMBERS
DRAWING
Ⓠ 4 WHITIN DRAWING - 12 DELIVERIES EACH
Ⓡ 4 WHITIN DRAWING - 12 DELIVERIES EACH
ROVING
Ⓢ WHITIN ROVING FRAMES 144 SP. 8X4X7
SPINNING
WARP (WHITIN)
Ⓣ 48 FRAMES 300 SP. 3¼ GA. (INDIV. MOTOR DRIVE)
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TWISTING
Ⓥ 6 TWISTERS MODEL "B" 232 SP. 4¼ GA.
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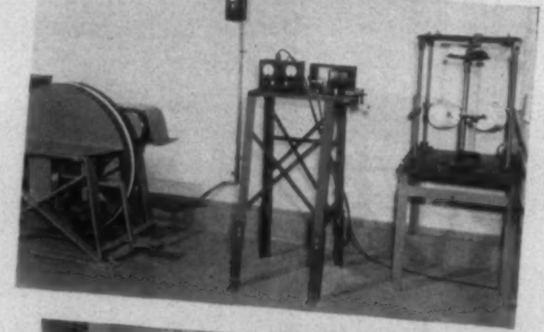
Above—View of Engineering and Development Department and below Yarn Tension Testing Equipment.



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By ROBERT Z. WALKER

Part 15—Card Maintenance; the Flats

THE standard card is equipped with 110 flats. These flats revolve slowly across the top of the card and in close proximity with the cylinder, so that part of the time they are aiding in carding the fibers and the remainder of the time are either being cleaned or are idle. The flats and the cylinder constitute the two vital portions of a card, as they are the two sub-assemblies which perform the actual carding. Therefore, no matter how well kept the remainder of the card, if the two carding surfaces are not in the peak of condition the carding of the fibers will not be of maximum quality.

In view of this, the inspection of this section of the card should start with an examination of the flats, and after that with the flat driving assemblies and cleaning mechanisms. In order to card the fibers correctly the flats must be held at a distance from the wire of the cylinder, and this distance must be maintained from one side of a flat to the other and from one flat to the others. In order to maintain such a setting the clothing of the flats must be rigidly fastened to the iron base of the flat and ground evenly across and at the same height as all of the other flats. This can be done only by having clothing in which the wire is held firmly and upright in the foundation.

A prolific cause of neps, and the production of poor quality sliver in general, is the use of flats which have become faced, have wire which is staggered, jammed down, or wild wire which has become knocked so that the points of the wires are at all angles. These faults are usually to be found at the ends of the flat; the worst possible position from the standpoint of quality as the all-important selvages become the portion of the web affected. Another common fault is the continued use of flats which have outlived their useful life; that is, the wire of the flats is still in good condition in so far as straightness of the wire and firmness of the foundation is concerned, but the periodic grinding necessary has finally made the wire too short for correct carding. The wire must be long enough to retain a certain amount of flexibility and play when in contact with the fibers and wire which has become too short will be stiff and cannot move through a sufficient arc to do so.

Wire which is short will load up very quickly, as a result of this diminished flexibility, with the immediate result that the flat will not properly card during the entire length of time in which it travels from the back of the card to the front. When this happens the quality of the carding will suffer in proportion to the time in which the flat is in contact with the stock being carded but is ineffective due to loading. In other words, if the flat is not carding because it has become loaded after half of the time required to come up at the front of the card, then the carding action of the card itself will be reduced by 50 per cent as the carding surface has been effectively halved. For the remainder of the time that the flat is in contact with the stock the cotton passing beneath it will not be carded but will be rolled and tumbled between the surfaces of the flat wire and the cylinder wire. The carded sliver will be uneven, spotty, full of neps and tangled fibers, and will contain a much larger amount of trash which would otherwise be removed.

As far as the evenness of the height of the flats is concerned it might be well to point out that actually this correction cannot be made with the flats on the card. Flats which are of the correct height in the beginning can be ground satisfactorily in position on the card, but if there is unevenness present it probably cannot be corrected. If a mill is having trouble due to this, it will be well worth the trouble, time and expense involved in removing the flats and having them ground on a special machine for this purpose. Flats ground on a special flat grinder will be absolutely even from side to side, and every flat of the card will be identical. Flats in this condition, and with good wire, can be placed on the card, set correctly and closely, and can be ground periodically on the card with confidence.

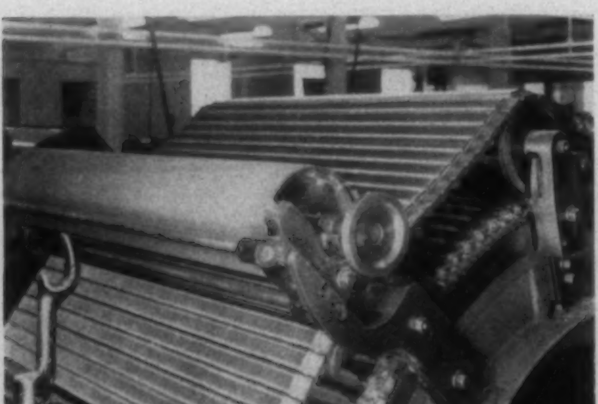
In addition to the importance of having all of the flats ground to the same height, and ground evenly from one side to the other, it is imperative that each flat be ground with the proper shape from front to back. The wire of the flat is not ground to the same height from front to back but is shaped so that there is heel and toe. This is done so that the space between the cylinder and the flat will be gradually diminished and will allow the stock to come under the action of the flat gradually. The correct formation of this heel and toe is accomplished automatically during grinding by the shape of the cam which is part of the flat grinding cradle. This cradle guides and supports the flat during grinding and will do an accuate job as long as a few precautions are observed. First, the cradle should be checked periodically for excessive wear of the bearing surfaces, as a long heel will be ground if the presser foot of the drum cradle is worn. Second, before grinding is started the cradle and grinding mechanism must be set correctly with the stand on each side of the card the same height from the cylinder and parallel to the shaft.

The flats should be ground every time that the cylinder and doffer are ground, but for only one-half the time. It is always preferable to grind lightly and at more frequent periods than to grind heavily and less often. Grinding of the flats is accomplished by using a drum grinder extending practically the full width of the card, in contrast to the narrow traversing grinder used for the cylinder and doffer. It is very poor economy to use a grinder that is not in perfect shape, since any defect of the grinder will effect the shape of the finished round flat. The grinder itself should be absolutely true and of the proper contour, as a lopsided grinder roll or an eccentric roll will grind high and low spots on the flat wire. Grinder rolls in this condition will also knock the wire down or face it.

Flats should never be subjected to heavy grinding or to moderate grinding with new coarse emery. Coarse emery and heavy grinding will tend to crystallize the wire and when this occurs the wires will begin to break off and fall out of the fillet. The emery should be kept clean at all times. A roll covered with emery which has been used for some time and become somewhat smoothed will do a better job of grinding than new emery, provided that it is not covered with oil and is not packed with accumulated grit. The oil and grease may be washed off by using gasoline or some other suitable solvent that will not attack the emery bonding agent, while the collected grit may be removed by brushing with a stiff brush.

As stated before, a cardinal point to watch against is the grinding of flats higher on one side than the other. This may be caused by improper setting of the grinder roll, setting it lower on one side than the other. The correct manner in which to set this roll is to the flats, with the card stopped, so that there is about .007 of an inch clearance between the flat wire and the grinder roll. A gauge should be used for this setting so that the roll will be set evenly across the width of the card. The card is then started and the grinder roll gradually brought down to come into contact with the wire. This movement should be made a little on each side until a slight hissing is heard and an occasional spark is seen. One man should do the setting of the grinder, going from one side of the card to the other, and he should listen with the same ear each time. The final adjustment of the roll is made by ear and it is important that the same ear be used each time, in case there is a difference in the acuteness of the grinder's hearing. This may be a trivial point but it is the difference between excellent grinding and an indifferent or poor job.

Another cause of grinding one side of the flats lower than the other is the driving of the drum grinder with a belt or band which is under too much tension. A band which is under excessive tension will pull down the grinder roll a fraction and will grind that side of the flat lower than the other, regardless of initial care taken in setting the roll. A slack band is to be avoided, at the other extreme, as the roll will not turn at the proper speed due to slippage and will also grind high and low flats in time.



The large flat grinder must be concentric and must be covered with emery in good condition.

Anather sub-assembly which generally does not receive the full attention that it deserves is the flat chain. The flats rest on two machined castings, one on each side of the card, and are carried around through their cycle by a chain attached to each end of the flat. The most important point with regard to these chains is that both of them are to be kept exactly the same length. Chains are manufactured in pairs, matched together, shipped together, and should be put on the same card. Never allow flat chains to become mixed up. The necessity for strict observance in keeping the chains the same length can be understood for if the chains are of different lengths the flats will be carried along at an angle instead of straight across the card. This will cause trouble in carding and will also result in poor grinding.

As chains are made of links and bushings which are in constant contact with each other, it is inevitable that over a period of years a certain amount of wear develops. This wear may manifest itself as an elongation of the chain, resulting from the wear of the bearing surfaces. If the chain is too long it may be possible to gain the necessary tension by adjusting the take-up on the guide pulleys. However, if the needed adjustment is too great to be taken care of in this manner it will be necessary to take out two links and add an offset link. This should be a last measure, never to be adopted unless absolutely necessary; however, the use of an offset link will add about five years more of life to a chain which is practically useless in its present state. It must be kept in mind that both of the chains on the card must be of the same length, and whatever corrective methods are taken on one chain must be duplicated on the other.

When the stretch of the chain can no longer be controlled by the tension pulleys then it will be necessary to sacrifice one flat and install the offset links. Two links are then removed and the offset link fastened in the chain to take their place, making sure that the bushing does not bind and cause the flat to ride up from the flexible bend.

Proper attention paid to the chain and to the maintenance of correct tension of it will materially increase the life of the chain and will prevent certain types of damage to the flats. Excessive tension will exert an unnecessary strain upon the links and bushings and will shorten the life of the chain, besides using more power and straining the entire flat driving mechanism. The proper tension will be attained when there is about one inch play in the chain halfway between the pulley at the feed pulley and the tightener pulley. Slack chains are more to be avoided than tight, as much more damage can be done. Slack chains allow the flats to move out of position so that they will damage the rotary cleaning brushes and will ruin the flat comb blades. The flat wire can be ruined, beat down, faced, become loose in the foundation, rubbed dull, and in general, have the wire become knocked out of position because of slack chains. The flat comb will damage the wire at the same time that the wire is, in turn ruining it. The great damage to the flats occurs when the slack chain allows them to sag at the back carrier pulley and drag over the back plate. The sag

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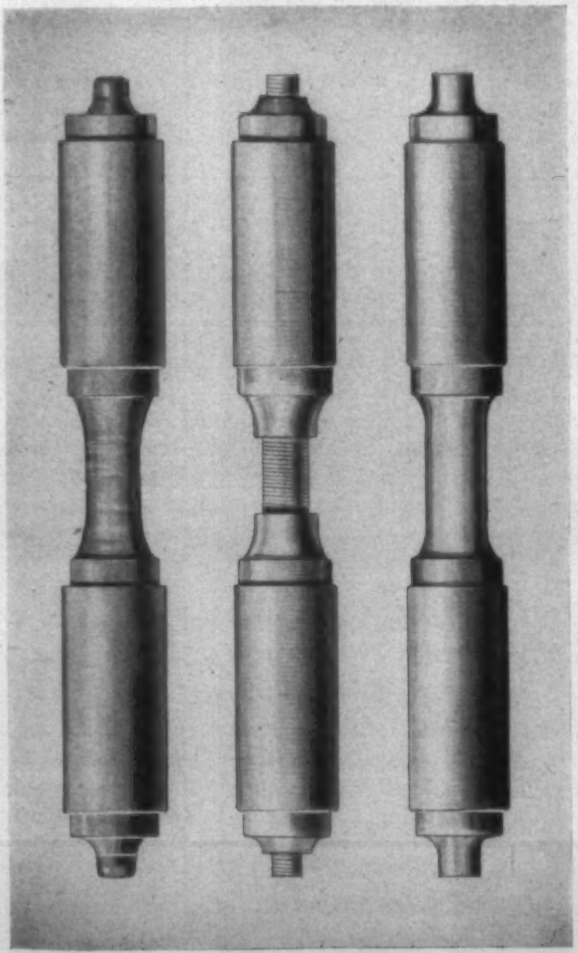

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ILLUSTRATED: LEFT: Top roll scarred and scratched, evidence of friction and drag. CENTER: Roll is prepared for the deposit of special steel. RIGHT: Roll reconditioned by Ideal "Flow-Steel" method with oil-retaining hard steel.

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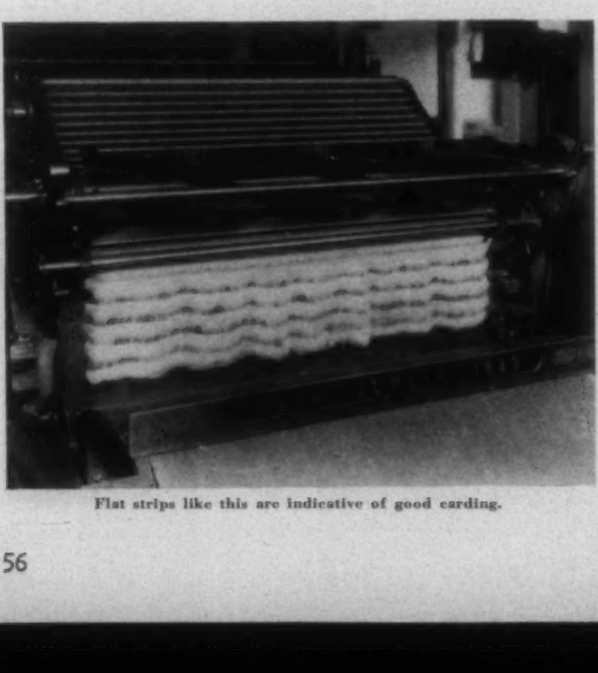
causing this drag can usually be corrected by adjustment of the tension pully; if not, then by the installation of an offset link. In addition, the eccentric studs should be adjusted so that the flats will lay down close to the flexible bends in moving around the discs. The disc of the flat must not be allowed to hang enough to damage the card but the space between the disc and the flexible bend should not be too close.

Accumulations of dirt, emery dust and waste, and neglect in oiling may also be responsible factors in poor operation of the flats and damage to them. Cleanliness in the form of freedom from grit thrown from grinding rolls is very important. This grit is extremely abrasive and will cause any two surfaces to wear rapidly if any oily emery dust is between the two points of contact. The possibility of grit penetrating into the bearings of the flat driving mechanism is not too great but it is recommended after each grinding to wipe clean this entire sub-assembly. The flat driving assemblies should be kept well cleaned of deposits of lint and trash, which will collect and bind in bearings. Another reason for the prevention of collections of this type of matter is the fact that the cotton waste is very absorbent and will pick up and drain away from the bearings all of the lubricant, allowing the bearing to run dry until the next lubrication period. All of the pulleys which support the flats should be checked frequently to assure that they turn freely, as stuck pulleys cause the flats to drag over them sharply increasing the strain on the entire assemblies concerned and decreasing the useful life of them. Another major point to watch is with regard to packing of lint, fly and other waste between the links of the flat chains, and between the flats themselves. Accumulations of waste in the links of the chains will cause the chains to become stiff and begin to wear rapidly, and will also strain the flat driving mechanism. A chain which has become impacted with waste is most easily cleaned by using a hook, picking out each flat as the flat chain flexes on the rim of the back carrier pulley.

The flats and the flat chain are provided with several cleaning aids. The flats are stripped with a comb as they complete the cycle of carding and emerge from the carding position in proximity with the cylinder. There are also several sets of brushes which clean the flats and the flat chains. There are two sets of brushes positioned so that the bearing surfaces of the ends of the flats, both the surface which slides along the flexible bend, and the portion on the other side which is in contact with the driving sprockets and guide pulleys, will be brushed. The working surface, or flat clothing, is also brushed by means of a large brush extending across the width of the flats. The setting of this is critical in that the bristles must penetrate into the clothing sufficiently to pick out the fibers which have become impacted but must not be deeper than the knee of the wire. If the bristles of the brush are deeper than the knee of the wire they will become worn out rapidly and, more importantly, instead of the waste being brushed out it will be forced down close to the foundation of the wire where removal is difficult. A brush which contacts the foundation of the clothing will, in time, nap and ruin the foundation.



Flat strips like this are indicative of good carding.

All of these brushes play an important part in automatic cleaning of vital sections of the card. They are inexpensive and easily replaced when worn, so that this is no reason for the continued use of brushes which have outlived their effective period. Brushes should be set to brush firmly but not so closely as to bend and deform the shape of the bristles. The bearings of the large spiral brush should be greased instead of oiled, to prevent oil spreading. Oily brushes or brushes with short bristles should be removed immediately from the card and either sent to the mill shop for reconditioning or discarded, depending upon the extent of wear or damage. The presence of oil on the large spiral flat brush is serious, as this oil will be transferred from the bristle to the wire of the flats, where it will act to attract and accumulate dust, lint and trash to such an extent that the flats will become loaded and ineffective within a very short period after carding commences.

The spiral brush is provided with a large hackle comb which passes through the tufts of bristles and removes large collections of waste from the brush. This hackle comb should be set to penetrate not more than one-half of an inch into the bristles. The major cleaning, or removal of the waste and fibers taken from the good fiber during carding of the flats is accomplished by the flat stripping comb. This comb is made up of a steel blade with teeth cut into its working edge and is given a reciprocating motion from a cam on the flat driving pulley. The setting of this comb to the surface of the flats must be made very carefully, with a maximum range from .012 to .022 of an inch, and a general setting in most mills of from .012 to .015. If the comb is set too closely it will draft against the wire of the flats and will face, knock down, or tangle the individual wires, ruining the clothing. Setting the comb too far away will not permit complete stripping of the flats and in time will cause them to load up and stop carding.

The comb should be inspected periodically for signs of wear, both in the teeth and in the bearings of the parts driving it. The sweep of the comb should be adjusted so that it will be approximately one-half of an inch from the Thompson roll at the bottom of the operating arc. The Thompson roll which collects upon itself, the flat strips, should be kept covered with a good grade of scavenger roll clothing, and not allowed to become worn and smooth.

A good check of the condition of the card is the appearance of the flat strips. These flat strips should be about uniform and should be attached to each other only by a few fibers at intervals across the width of the flat. If the

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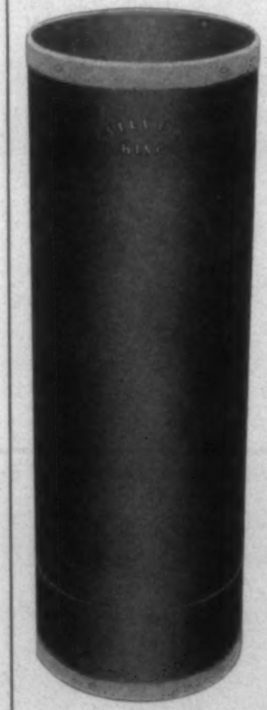

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strips are taken off in the form a solid sheet it is an indication that some sub-assembly is not operating properly. Generally, this will be either faulty wire or else an incorrect setting of the front knife plate. A grain scale may be used to weight the strips taken from different flats as a great change in the weight from one to the other will point to variances either in the condition of the wire on different flats or else that the distance from the cylinder to certain flats is different from others.

The setting of the flats to the cylinder must be readjusted after each grinding. It is recommended that the cards be equipped with stands to allow five point settings instead of four. The additional setting point has the advantage of setting the flats more accurately and closely, and of maintaining this setting along the surface of the flexible bend at all points. When the flats are set the cap screws at the front, middle and back setting points should be loosened during the setting and tightened afterward. Failure to do this will put a strain on the stands in the form of pressure which will cause a change in the setting if for any reason the holding screws become loosened. Setting the flats too close will cause facing, or damage to the wire of the flats and the cylinder. Although the axiom of flat setting is that a closer setting will produce a cleaner sliver, a setting closer than .009 of an inch may damage the wire and will actually yield a poor quality sliver—since the fibers will become broken (lowering the breaking strength of the yarn) and neps will not be removed but more probable, will be formed as the fibers will be forced to roll between the two carding surfaces. It is, therefore, not advisable to set the flats closer than .009 to the cylinder wire at any point. If the production of the card is over 50 grains per yard then the minimum setting should probably not be under .012; the fiber will be crowded in the space between the two carding surfaces if the setting is closer. Vibration of the mill floor must be considered in setting flats as a card which is vibrating badly and which has flats set too closely may throw the flats in contact with the wire of the cylinder, damaging the wire of both.

Grinding equipment must be accurate. A useful gauge for testing the cam of the flat grinding cradle is pictured above.

A good general practice to follow is to set the flats .010 of an inch at all five setting points. If the sliver is not too heavy, the card is in good mechanical condition over-all, and if the floor is sturdy and free from the vibration, the three intermediate setting points may be brought to .009, but no closer, as an aid in obtaining maximum carding action and subsequent cleaner webs. At no time should the front and back settings be closer than .010.

The speed of the flats as they travel from the back of the card to the front, or in the carding position, must be adjusted in accordance with both the production of the card and the weight and character of stock being processed. For finer quality, fewer neps, the speed of the flats should be increased as this increases the effective carding. A flat loads up with fiber trash, and lint as it travels along above the cylinder and as soon as the flat is loaded it becomes almost totally ineffective. Therefore, if good carding is to be done, the flat must move so that it will not become loaded too soon and so that there will always be more flats working in conjunction with the cylinder. The number of flats that are loaded and still in the carding position will determine to a rather large extent the value of the carding process. Generally, a correct speed will be obtained if the flats travel at the rate of from two to four inches per minute when carding short staple cotton, and about from three to five inches per minute when carding fine long staple. A basic speed to use as a bench mark should be a speed of three inches per minute. A speed which will bring into carding action from 2½ to three flats per minute will generally be right, and is another method of timing flat speed, that is, the number of flats brought into working position per minute instead of the distance one flat travels in the same length of time. Regardless of the method used, the theory governing the adjustment of the speed is the same.

There are actually three major points which will determine the effectiveness of the flats in carding. These are: (1) the condition of the wire; (2) the setting of the flat to the cylinder; and (3) the speed of the flat. The three points must be checked periodically and closely. Good carding is possible only with flats that are correctly ground, set properly to the wire of the cylinder, and moving at a sensible speed which will not be too fast but which will assure that a sufficient number of flats are working at all times.

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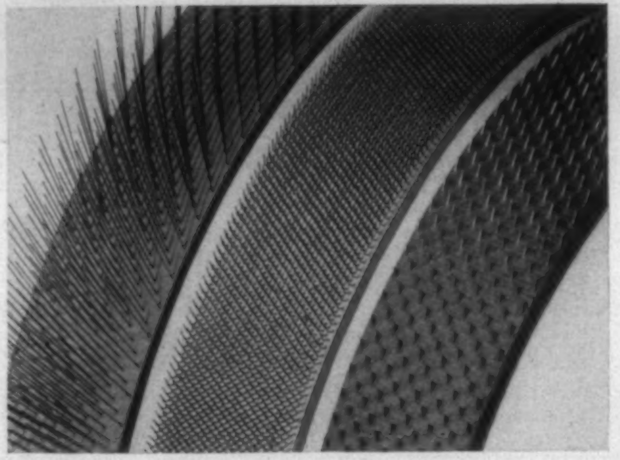

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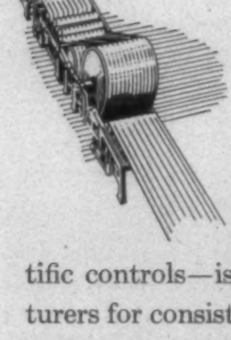

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By FRANK D. HERRING

Part Eight—Loom Construction

THOSE engaged in trades and professions use certain words and phrases when discussing phases of their work which might be confusing to one not familiar with the particular line of endeavor in question. We usually refer to the mode of speech of one engaged in the same line of work as ourselves as one who speaks our language. In covering the building and fixing of the loom, and weaving cloth, I will endeavor to use the language of the men on the job who are engaged in this type of work. I am trying to get something over to them in a way that they can get hold of it, understand it, and use it in their work. It will seem to some that I dwell too long on certain phases of the work, and go too far into minute details, but unless these details are covered, and understood, we will all have wasted our time, and efforts, to a large extent. We learn from one another by exchanging ideas. I am trying to help the experienced men on the job and also the beginners.

A great majority of loom fixers will never be called upon to build a loom complete. But that does not mean that it would not be very helpful to them to know how it should be done, and why it should be done correctly.

Assembling the Framework

When building a loom we must of course begin with the frame assembly. The frame must of necessity be of a very sturdy, and rigid construction. Because it must absorb a constant strain, shock, and vibration while loom is in operation, brought about by the movements of the various parts comprising the loom assembly. A great majority of the movements, and motions of these parts consist a jerk, a slap, a reciprocation, an oscillation, or some other unusually irregular action. The looms come from the builders completely assembled, but sometimes a loom is completely dismantled at the mill, and must be reassembled. Very often the loom fixer will be called upon to replace certain portions of the frame which have been broken or become excessively worn.

If the loom is being built in its ultimate position, or in position where it will be operated, the loom sides should be placed in position and the back and front girts and the breast beam put in place and bolts placed and tightened just enough to hold the assembly together. This will hold the loom sides in a square position in relation to each other. Next, the loom sides should be leveled, individually, and in relation to each other. The loom sides can be leveled individually by placing a spirit level in position on the loom sides where the arch ends rest. After this is done tighten the front and back girts and breast beam securely; then place the arch in position and tighten all bolts securely. Then place spirit level on top of the arch, about center position, and check for level; this will level the loom sides in relation to each other.

The strain is so great on some parts, or connections, of the framework that the loom builders have determined that bolts alone are not sufficient to hold them together securely and prevent vibration, lost motion, and wear. In this event dowel pins are used to supplement the holding capacity of the bolts. It is vitally important that these dowel pins are put in place before the loom is operated. The dowel pins should be put in immediately after the bolts, holding the connections, are securely tightened. If the loom is to be moved after the assembly, the loom sides should be placed on two timbers, or six by six skids (slightly longer than the over-all width of the frame), and the same leveling procedure as given above followed. The loom sides should be secured to the skids before the loom is moved, and the skids should not be removed until the loom is carried to the place where it is to be put down and operated. After the skids have been removed, and the loom placed in its ultimate position, the arch should be removed, and the loom sides leveled as prescribed above. When leveling the loom in its running position, thin wooden shims are sometimes used for this purpose. These shims can be secured from the loom builders, or can be sawed out in the carpenter shop at the plant. These shims should be the same thickness throughout their over-all width and length, and they should be the same size as the bottom of the feet of the loom side. After leveling with the wooden shims, the loom is then secured to the floor with lag screws, or bolts.

I very much prefer the use of felt pads to secure the looms to the flooring. These pads, as well as the proper type of glue, can be obtained from the loom builders. The pads should be placed, one under each of the four loom side feet, and the loom checked for level. If out of level the proper adjustments can be made by placing the necessary wooden shims underneath the pads. The pads, and shims if needed, should be placed and the loom leveled before the glue is applied to the flooring and pads.

The pads are preferable for two good reasons—they do the job permanently (they will hold the loom in place for its entire life), and they act as shock absorbers, and lessen the strain and vibration on some parts of the loom assembly. The bolts used in the frame assembly should be as large as the holes provided will accommodate, and heavy flat and lock washers should be used on each of them, except where the holes are round, where only the lock washers would be necessary.

When assembling the frame, the front girt, shown in Fig. 17, should be put in place, and bolts tightened, with the outer front ends flush with the front upright of the loom sides. The back girt should be placed flush with the back upright of the loom sides. The breast beam should be tightened and pinned in place flush with the inside upright front posts of the loom sides. The top ends of the breast beam should rest squarely on top of the front end posts of the loom side. The breast beam is dowel pinned to the loom side on each end. The reason for this is that several parts, or pieces are attached to the breast beam, and these parts require very close settings, and to maintain these settings the breast beam must be secured in a way that it will stay put. Incidentally, I have found it to be a very wise policy to order the drills and dowel pins, in the various sizes needed throughout the entire loom assembly, from the loom builders. This will insure a driving wedge fit of the pins, and otherwise it is next to useless to put them in. I have found that dowel pins made from ordinary cold rolled stock will sometimes shear off, and the pins obtained from the loom builders will not do this.

With the exception of the right and left-hand middle girts, all the points of contact comprising the parts of the framework of the modern looms are machined by the loom builders before being sent out to the mills. This is precision work, and they are equipped to do it, and also have the know-how, and I have found it to be a wise policy to put these parts together without filing or chipping the points of contact on new parts. These parts are made with filing, or chipping bars at the points of contact, and sometimes it is necessary to file the contacting points on old parts when a new replacement is being made in order to obtain a smooth-fitting contact for the new part. On machines which generate as much strain and vibration as do looms while in operation, the connecting points, which are held together with bolts and sometimes dowel pins, eventually will work loose. When this happens, other parts of the loom are thrown out of adjustment, and this is one of the contributing factors to inefficient operation of the loom, and imperfections in the cloth. To confirm the above statement I will mention only one piece, or part of the framework—the breast beam. If it works loose and moves out of adjustment a fraction of an inch, this can, and does cause the following undesirable, and expensive things to happen: mispicks and thin places in the cloth, caused by the filling feeler being drawn out of adjustment, and allowing all the yarn to be run off of the bobbin. The filling feeler is attached to the shipper lock, but the shipper lock contacts the breast beam. Mispicks and thin places in the cloth, caused by the filling fork slide being drawn out of alignment with the filling fork grate. The filling fork slide stand is attached to the breast beam. Uneven, or wavy cloth, caused by jamming, or slipping of some of the gears in the take-up motion. The take-up roll is attached to the breast beam. Streaks in the cloth, caused by the temples being too high. Damaged shuttle race boards, caused by the temples being too low. The temples are attached to the breast beam. Faulty transfer of the full filling bobbins from the battery into the shuttle, causing broken filling on transfer, broken and hung bobbins, broken shuttles, broken front and back box plates, broken bobbin supports, and a number of other things I could mention. But I think I have cited enough to justify my contention that the proper assembling and maintenance of the framework of the loom is of vital importance.

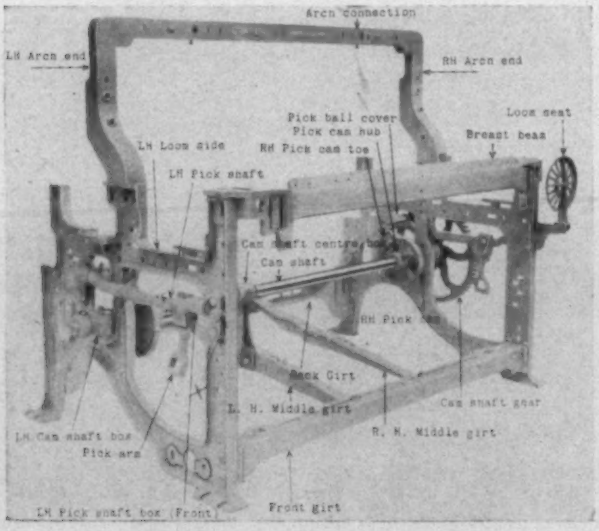

Fig. 17—Frame, cam shaft, pick motion.

It is sometimes necessary to file the filing bars on the middle girts in order to obtain a properly fitting surface at the points of contact, as points of contact for these parts are not machined. When building the frame, these two parts should be put in place last, after the balance of the framework has been assembled, adjusted and tightened. It is very often necessary to file off a small portion of the front end of these middle girts in order to prevent binding against the front girt. The middle girts should never be driven, or wedged into position, as this will put an additional strain on the front and back girts, and will soon force them out of position. The middle girts should be put in position so that the center line between them will coincide with the center line of the loom. A plumb line can be established, center between the girts, by using the chisel mark on the breast beam. This chisel mark is put on all breast beams by the loom builders, and it represents the exact center of the loom.

The top surfaces of the middle girts should be level in relation with each other. The auxiliary shaft boxes, or bearings, the cam shaft center box, and the idle gear brackets are mounted on the middle girts, and if they are squared, or leveled, very little trouble will be encountered when attaching these parts to them. These girts can be leveled by checking them with a straight edge, but I have found the best, and surest way is to use a trial shaft. This is done by obtaining a shaft the same diameter as the auxiliary shaft, but slightly longer. Then mount the auxiliary shaft boxes on the girts, and tighten them securely. Insert the trial shaft and place the end against the inside of the opposite box, pull the shaft and repeat this operation from the opposite side. This will show which girt is out of level the most. Then remove the girt and file the front end on the side needed to raise or lower the shaft. Repeat this until

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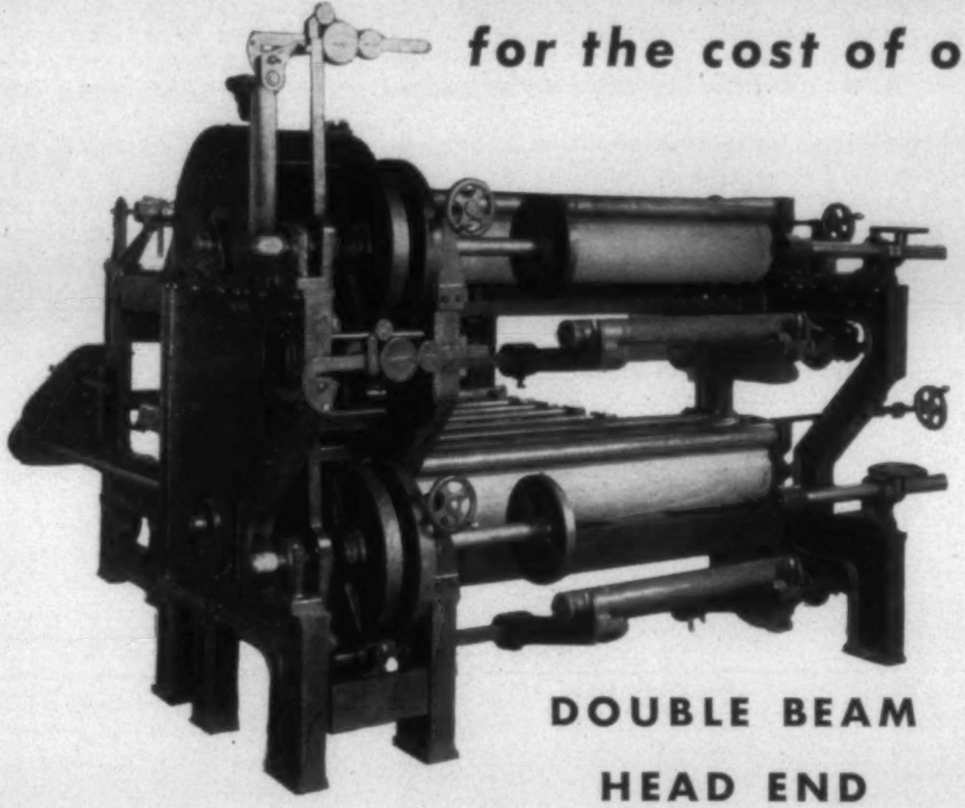

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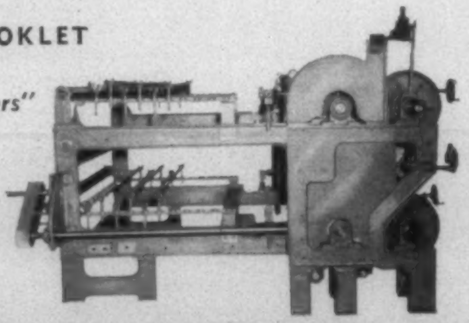

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the trial shaft turns freely in the boxes. Of course, the shaft can be lined sidewise by moving one end of the girts to the right or left, as the need might be.

I have mentioned a number of things that can happen if the loom is operated with the breast beam loose at the connecting points. If any other part of the framework comes loose it will cause other parts to be thrown out of adjustment, and will cause unnecessary wear, breakage and defective cloth.

The most effective and efficient loom fixing is done before some part is broken, or worn so badly that it must be replaced. In other words, preventive loom fixing pays dividends. Preventive loom fixing consists of inaugurating, and following through, a system of periodical check-ups of the loom, and tightening the various connections and bearings at regular specified intervals. I do not recommend checking the entire loom, and tightening every set screw and nut, at the same time. If a man is asked to do this, he will be sure to overlook some parts of the loom. But if given one specified part of the loom to check and tighten there is no reason why a thorough job cannot be obtained. (As I cover the building of the loom I will recommend how often I think the various parts should be checked and tightened. I have used this system, and have learned that it will prevent a lot of work, loom stoppage, broken parts, and defective cloth.) This work should be assigned to a good loom fixer, because some skill, and judgment, is required in doing this work properly.

I think every bolt in the frame assembly should be checked and tightened, if needed, every three months. This of course, is a responsibility of the overseer, or supervisor. He should have a chart which specifies the time for each portion of the loom to be checked. If this system is followed through, and the looms oiled properly, a complete overhauling job will never be needed. When looms are allowed to get in such a condition that a thorough overhauling job on them is needed, somebody in a supervisory capacity has been very neglectful of his duties and responsibilities. Overhauling is very expensive in labor and repair parts, but the greatest cost, or loss, is created over the period of time the looms have been in operation, and allowed to be getting in a condition where overhauling is necessary. With the proper supervision and maintenance, looms should run at top efficiency until they become obsolete by better, or more improved machines, without having to be thoroughly overhauled in the meantime.

Lining the Cam, Crank and Rocker Shafts

After the frame has been assembled, leveled, all bolts securely tightened, and dowel pins put in place, the next step in building the loom is to line the cam, crank, and rocker shafts. The filing bars on the bearings for these shafts, as well as the places of contact on the loom sides, are machined by the loom builders, and if the frame has been put together properly, and leveled, very little trouble is encountered in lining these shafts. However it is usually necessary to do some filing and fitting on the bearings in order to get the shafts in perfect line. These shafts should turn perfectly free, with absolutely no binding whatsoever. If the shafts bind, it indicates that they are not in contact with the full length of the inside housing surface of the bearings, and when this is true, the small contacting areas of the shafts and bearings will soon become worn, and lost motion is created. A little lost motion at a number of places throughout the entire loom adds up to enough lost motion to make the difference between a good and bad running loom.

Filing and fitting parts on any machine requires the skill of a highly trained mechanic, and every weave room overseer should strive to have all his loom fixers trained to do this type of work properly. A *good* loom fixer is a highly skilled mechanic. But unfortunately, too many mill men fail to realize this, and neglect the necessary training program required to produce good loom fixers. It is my honest opinion that more money is lost, in weaving mills, by the work of untrained loom fixers than any other one job throughout the entire mill. That is why I emphasize, so strongly, the value of inaugurating, and continuing, a training program for these men.

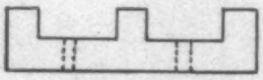

Fig. 18

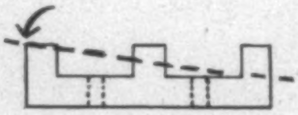

Fig. 19

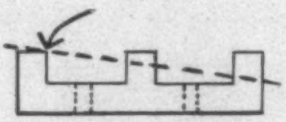

Fig. 20

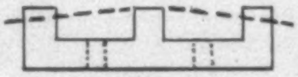

Fig. 21

It is possible to put in any of these shafts, file the bearings, and tighten them, and have the shaft turning freely, and still have a bad job, a job that will not be permanent. Most bearings on a loom have two, three, and sometimes four filing bars on them. After these filing bars are filed, they should all contact their full length and width when put in place. Figs. 18, 19, 20 and 21 show the end of a bearing with three filing bars. Fig. 18 shows the bearing and bars as they are received from the loom builders; the bars are machined, and squared across the contacting surface. Fig. 19 shows the proper way to file the bars when necessary to draw the bearing in alignment with the shaft. The dotted lines indicate the surface line of the bars after they have been filed. You will note that the three bars are all filed the same angle, beginning at the extreme outer point of the left-hand bar, indicated by arrow point. This will allow all three of the bars to make contact their full width, giving a good permanent fitting job. Fig. 20 shows incorrect filing of the bars. You will note that filing line on the left-hand bar begins at the inside corner, indicated by arrow point. This is bad filing, or fitting, because only the tip of the inside portion of the left-hand bar will make contact, and this would soon create lost motion and wear, allowing the bearing to work loose, and then when the bearing is tightened it will be out of line, and wedge the shaft, creating more wear to the shaft and also the bearing.

A man who has had little or no training in the art of filing and fitting, will usually drag a file in what we term a rocking motion. In other words, he will carry the file back and forth by the swaying movement of his entire body, rather than using the arms. This type of filing results in the very bad fitting, shown in Fig. 21. You will note that the filing line goes up to the center bar, then inclines downward to

Victor

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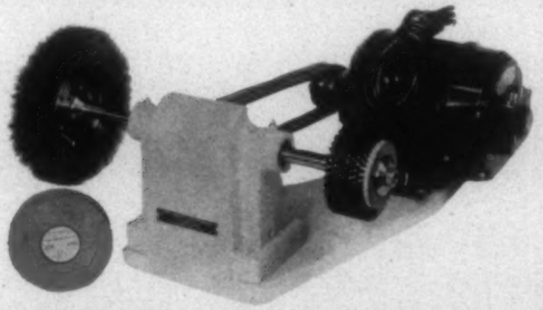

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the outer bars. This is the very worst type of fitting, and one can readily see that a bearing applied in this manner will not stay put very long. These shafts can be lined by the same method prescribed previously herein for lining the auxiliary shaft. A trial shaft is not needed for lining the cam and rocker shafts, as the regular shafts can be used for this. But a trial shaft is necessary for lining the crank shaft, as the crank shafts cannot be moved back and forth in the bearings. This shaft should be slightly longer than the over-all length of the crank shaft in order to line the outside bearing attached to the outside bearing support. The cam shaft center box should not be applied until after the two end bearings are lined and tightened. This center box, or bearing, is mounted on the left-hand middle girt, and if these middle girts are lined and leveled as prescribed herein, little, if any, trouble will be had with this bearing.

Georgia Textile Men Hold Slashing Discussion

A MORE uniform size mixture is obtained with the use of viscometers, according to replies in answer to direct questions at the Fall meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia held recently in Atlanta. The answers came from 20 mills, representing 1,082,466 spindles and 21,672 looms, and were submitted by the mills in preparation for the open forum. The questionnaire which was sent out to the mills contained a number of questions on slashing, and the condensation of the replies received is found below:

QUESTION: *Please tell us in detail your experience with viscometers for the size solution. We would like to know the advantages and disadvantages, as to the results at the slasher and weave room. (a) What agitator speed on the size kettle will minimize breaking down the fluidity of starch?*

One mill stated that the results obtained from using the viscometer were that the weave room received better warps, the penetration is of the proper degree, and size is applied under more accurately controlled conditions. Mill I has a viscometer on the storage kettle checking the viscosity every three minutes and recording it on a chart. The changes in size can be observed at any time. The advantages listed by this mill are that the viscometer insures a constant check on the viscosity of the size made; any breaking down of the size stored overnight can be readily seen; and different size formulas can be checked. Although it does not have viscometers for control, Mill I has a viscometer on one machine and the results are used as a guide for the other machines.

There was much difference of opinion as to the agitator speed. The results showed speeds from as low as 15 revolutions per minute up to 53 revolutions per minute.

QUESTION: *What type of squeeze roll have you found best, back and front—wool blanket, synthetic, or yarn-wound? Give method of application if wool is used. State yarn numbers, number of ends and weight of roll. We would especially appreciate reports in detail if you have tried, or are using, synthetic rolls of any kind.*

Mill A uses wool blanket rolls on the front and composition on the back. Composition rolls have been used for over two years with satisfactory results and the rolls are buffed every six months. Both front and back rolls weigh approximately 700 pounds and yarn numbers range from 3,888 ends of 14s and 4,788 ends of 16s to 2,251 ends of 32s. Mill C reports the use of the wool blanket on the front squeeze roll. The old blanket is always used on the finishing roll by covering the squeeze roll with the new blanket and transferring the old one to the finishing roll. It is thought at Mill C that a new blanket imparts an excessive amount of size to the yarn. While Mill C found synthetic coverings undesirable due to the great amount of size put on the yarn, Mill B has used synthetic rolls for ten months and found them satisfactory.

One mill running 8s to 28s yarn with ends ranging from 968 to 3,860 has found wool blanket most suitable. Mill M recently replaced one of their wool blanket covered front rolls with yarn-wound. In using the yarn-wound, they covered originally with 16 traverses of two ends of 10/2 wool yarn and two ends of 12s cotton. Approximately two traverses of the same construction is added every 56 hours. Yarn-wound squeeze rolls for both back and front are preferred by another mill. These are slightly less expensive than other rolls and the results are reported to be as good or better.

Methods of application vary somewhat and Mill K uses two coats of white lead, two yards of heavy duck and five yards of 16-ounce wool cloth. This is with yarn numbers from 4.50s to 16s; warp ends, 2,450 to 5,570; front roll, 700 pounds; back roll, 450 pounds. Mill O uses the following procedure: be sure the rolls are clean and smooth; apply a coat of white lead and allow to dry for 24 hours, then apply another coat of white lead and allow it to dry for 24 hours also; apply third coat of white lead; cover with three rounds of 7.5-ounce jute burlap leaving a 12-inch lap, being sure to stick each round with white lead and allow to dry for 24 hours; apply two rounds of 9.55-ounce cover cloth being sure to stick each round with white lead leaving 12-inch lap; when the roll is placed in the slasher, five yards of 14-ounce wool blanket is applied and stuck down with the size in the size box.

QUESTION: *What is your experience with hot air drying type slashers? We would like to have this in detail covering comparative consumption, slasher efficiency, effect on yarn quality and weaving, and weaving efficiency. Please describe the machine you are using, giving yarn numbers, number of ends per set, yards per minute dried, and full information on production and maintenance cost compared with conventional slashing.*

Mill A has one Uxbridge hot air slasher which has been in operation for several months. The yarn is separated to either a 50 per cent or 25 per cent split before entering the drying chamber causing it to get approximately 60 per cent of its drying with a vertical separation before it reaches the first contact roll. From the first contact roll, the yarn passes in a flat sheet over three more contact rolls before it reaches the head of the slasher. There are five high-pressure steam heating units which furnish the hot air and two sets of fans force the hot air through ducts to the yarn drying point. The speed of the Uxbridge slasher is approximately 60 per cent more than that of the conventional three-cylinder slasher but the steam cost is around 28 cents higher than on the latter. However, since the Uxbridge slasher operates at a slightly cheaper cost per pound basis, Mill A estimates that the cost per pound for yarn produced is the same. Single end breaking strength, elongation and stretch are practically the same for comparative purposes but the Uxbridge slasher puts more size on the yarn. The loom stops are about seven per cent less. The slasher is run on 4,788 ends of 16s made up of 12 section beams of 399 ends each.

A four-section air drying type Saco-Lowell slasher with a Minneapolis-Honeywell size temperature control is being used by Mill Q; 1/15s to 2/40s worsted counts are run with ends ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 and the drying speed is up to 40 yards per minute. No information is available as to comparative cost.

QUESTION: *Do you have automatic steam control on your slasher cylinders? If so: (a) Do you have separate controls for each cylinder? (b) Give temperature or pounds of steam you run on each cylinder. What is your yarn number, ends in set and slasher speed? (c) Does this tend to help control yarn sticking to cylinder? (d) Do you get a better running warp in the weave room?*

Mill B, which has the Brown steam control system answered as follows: (a) No. (b) We maintain ten pounds to the cylinder for 10s yarn, 2,574 ends at 45 yards per minute (c) We have evidence of yarn sticking to cylinders. (d) Yes. Using automatic steam control with one control with each slasher, Mill I reported these answers. (a) All cylinders have the same steam pressure. (b) We use eight pounds of steam on 21s and 25s with 3,000 ends of each and running 70 yards per minute. Only two pounds are used on 30s with the same number of ends and same speed. (c) Yes. (d) Yes, due to more uniform moisture in the warps. Mill T has one automatic control for all three cylinders and uses nine pounds of steam pressure on each cylinder. It is said to result in a better warp and yarn does not stick to the cylinder.

QUESTION: *(a) Do you consider it advisable to reduce the steam on the cylinders when it is necessary to run the slasher at slow speed for several minutes? (b) What is your steam cost per pound of yarn dried at the slasher? (c) At start of a set on slashers, is it better to start with the same temperature on all cylinders, or vary the temperature from cylinder to cylinder? If you do vary, what is your procedure?*

A lever connected to a reducing valve reduces the pressure to about one pound when the starting lever is pushed to slow or stop at Mill E. Mill F thinks it advisable to reduce the steam pressure when running at a slow speed and the cost per pound of yarn dried is approximately $.00226. The same temperature is used on all cylinders. If the slasher is to be stopped or run at a slow speed for over ten minutes, Mill M reduces the steam on the cylinders. Mill R varies the temperature from cylinder to cylinder if there is a separate control for each. Many of the mills reporting had no data available on steam cost. Mill H reported its cost as $.001126 per pound of yarn dried; Mill I, $.001; and Mill T, $.0015.

QUESTION: *What is the best method of leasing or splitting? (1) behind the slasher; (2) at the front of the slasher; and (3) at the tying-in machine behind the loom: (a) Pin leases or (b) Wet splitting of yarn (in front of size box).*

Mill A splits the yarn in front of the slasher in the conventional manner by inserting a split rod between the yarn for every separation made by the lease string applied at each section beam at the back. It does not lease or have a wet split behind the slashers but on heavy sley sets they run half the yarn through one size box and the other half through another size box. The yarn then comes together at a contact roll before it hits the first cylinder. All the splitting is done at the front in Mill D and also in Mill E, the latter having a conventional lease on the front and at the tying-in machine. A brass roll behind the slasher is found to be the most satisfactory at Mill M. An aluminum alloy roll is used at the front. For leasing at the tying-in machine, a lease is taken back of the drop wires from the harness. This lease is carried across the carriage of the tying-in machine. Mill T uses the following leases: a pin lease at the warper; a single lease before the yarn enters the size box; wet split the yarn in front of the size box; lease each beam at front of the slasher; use drop wires on selvages at front of the slasher; and use double lease rods on tying-in machine.

QUESTION: *How do you control slasher run-outs, back and front, on all-dry sets and also on those which have wet beams as well as dry beams? What per cent difference between beams do you consider standards? State per cent waste back and front (from weight of gray yarn put up). How do you control waste from dry sets; from wet sets?*

One mill controls slasher run-outs by co-operation with the warper room in keeping the section beam yardage as close as possible. The average for soft waste is about one-third pound per section beam and hard waste averages

Turner Is New T.O.E.G. Chairman

The Fall meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia was held Oct. 8 in the Harrison Hightower Building of the A. French School of Textiles, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, and featured discussion of slashing and weaving methods employed by the member mills.

Elected to serve as general chairman of this group for the coming year was John Turner of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon. J. C. Edwards, Jr., of Exposition Cotton Mills Co. served in this capacity for the past year. Mr. Turner, who had been vice-chairman of the group, was succeeded by H. M. Jackson of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, and R. W. Philip of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, will serve as secretary-treasurer following his re-election.

Serving on the executive committee will be James Byers of Trion Mfg. Co., Turner Scott of Martha Mills, Thomaston, and Ted Hampton of Callaway Mills.

about one-half pound. Another mill weighs front and back waste separately and charts these percentages. These charts are posted for the tenders to see and then graphed so that the supervisors may keep a close check. This year's average soft waste was 0.18 per cent and sized waste was 0.66 per cent. Mill E employs careful instruction and supervision of warper hands in setting of the warper clocks; 0.1 per cent variation in beam length is considered good and the back waste averages 0.22 per cent with the front waste averaging 0.12 per cent. Some of the most important things upon which waste control is dependent, according to one mill, are: operator giving close attention to keeping sections aligned properly and turning freely; keeping proper tension; keeping size mixed properly; keeping rolls properly covered; and using periodic stretch tests and controls.

QUESTION: *Do you prefer a positively-driven creel, and what should be the differential in yarn speed between the section beams and loom beams?*

A positively-driven creel and one per cent difference is used by Mill B while Mill E does not prefer this type creel. Mill Q believes that if a positively-driven creel is used, that the differential in yarn speed should be two per cent. Mill T finds a friction type creel more practical and maintains a friction from 0.75 per cent to one per cent.

(Note: A condensation to the answers of Georgia mill men to the questionnaire on weaving topics will be published in the November issue of this magazine.)

Bur-Mil Makes Donation To Textile School

Burlington Mills Corp. of Greensboro, N. C., recently donated a C-4 60-inch loom to the North Carolina Vocational Textile School at Belmont. A jacquard head will be installed over this loom, enabling the school to broaden the training given in its weaving and designing department. Heretofore, training has been limited to fabrics woven on the cam and dobby looms, but with the addition of a jacquard loom training will be given in the decorative fabric field on such fabrics as draperies, upholsteries, etc. In addition to the C-4 loom, Burlington Mills Corp. also has recently given the school three combed yarn warps for its Draper looms. The North Carolina Vocational Textile School is a state institution operated under the Department of Public Instruction, on a state budget, and its funds are limited. Therefore, such gifts as the above are doubly appreciated by school officials.

Dr. Tinsley Addresses Newcomen Society

At the "1949 Massachusetts Luncheon" of the Newcomen Society of England, recently held in Worcester, Mass., the Newcomen address was delivered by Dr. John F. Tinsley, president of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. In this address, Dr. Tinsley opened up a storehouse of interesting information on the history of the textile industry. Beginning with the contributions of the great Englishman, Newcomen, to the development of the application of steam power, Dr. Tinsley traced power loom development from its inception in 1661, through the invention of the beam warper and dressing sizing machine in 1803, through the replacement of the cam mechanism for warp control by Crompton's patent of the pattern chain in 1837, then on through the historical controversy of Crompton's closed shed versus Knowles' open shed which was resolved in 1885 when a large Rhode Island mill ordered 200 worsted looms of the open-shed type.

Speaking of the "treasury of experience" necessary to the design and manufacture of efficient looms, Dr. Tinsley related that the storage vaults of the loom works now contain some 500,000 wood and metal patterns, over 200,000 engineering drawings, and nearly 27,000 jigs and fixtures. Since 1837, he said, the loom works has had the benefit of the work of more than 300 inventors, almost all of them employees of the firm. In summary, Dr. Tinsley stated: "It is only fair to say that there are today present, in plentiful measure, all of the agencies for providing an incentive to the textile manufacturer to do even more than in the past to make his contribution of better machinery to the field in which he operates."

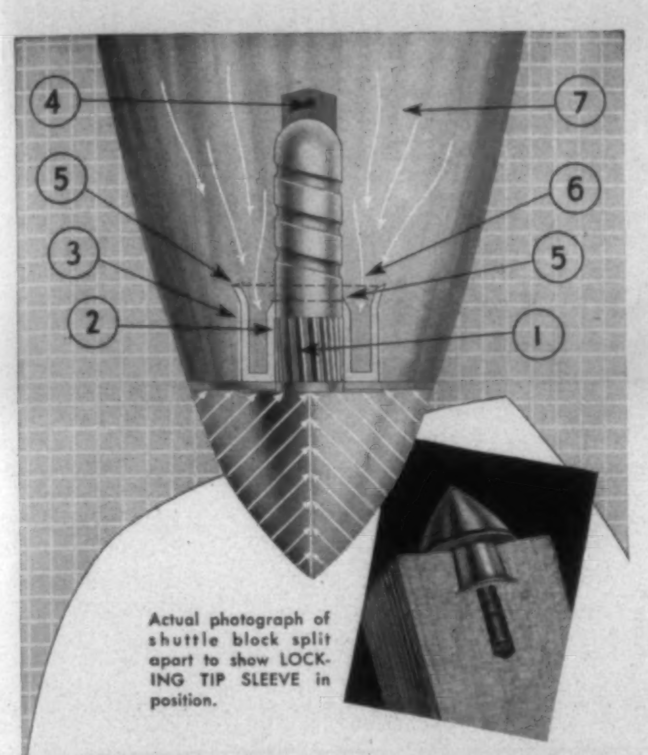
Automatic Pile Looms Available For Europe

Europe's textile industry will be given a lift, and thus help Europe's economic and industrial recovery, through the use of double shuttle automatic looms which will be released to the Western European nations by Collins & Aikman Corp., which owns patents on these looms. A. R. Jube, president of Collins & Aikman, announced that patent rights to these looms, which are exclusive with his corporation, are being offered to several European textile manufacturers who have shown great interest in securing this efficient equipment.

The importance of these looms to European industrial and economic welfare comes from the fact that production can be doubled, since these automatic looms permit one weaver to operate twice as many looms, and with today's shortage of skilled manpower in Europe, this will be of material help in increasing their production. The automatic double shuttle loom was developed by Collins & Aikman just before the war. The increased capacity of this loom in weaving pile fabric was important in the high production rate of wartime materials in the company's mills and since the war in supplying the upholstery demand for Ca-Vel in furniture, and Candalon for automotive upholstery, and the company's Leewood fabrics for suitings. The looms are in use in all of the company's weaving plants in this country. This is the first time that they have been made available to any one else.

Pneumatic Loom For Woolen Cloth Shown

J. Heaton, managing director of Electro-Pneumatic Looms, Ltd., Bradford, England, has invented an electropneumatic loom for the woolen industry using compressed air for the shuttle operation. The invention will be inspected shortly by a British Government official, as it is believed it will increase British wool textile production. The system can operate batteries of looms from a central plant, or individual compressors can be fitted up to single looms. The system is applicable to existing looms and the inventor claims reduced running cost and a 20 per cent production increase. The new device already is functioning under factory conditions.



Actual photograph of shuttle block split apart to show LOCKING TIP SLEEVE in position.

ELIMINATE TIP TROUBLE

Loose shuttle tips, the cause of checks and cracks, warp breakage and a threat to the safety of the weaver, are things of the past. This new and exclusive Watson-Williams feature, the LOCKING TIP SLEEVE, anchors tips forever, and insures against loss of production time, idle looms, and costly drawing-ins. Study this Watson-Williams improvement carefully. Request LOCKING TIP SLEEVES on your next order.

❶ Straight knurling ¼" long on tip shank.
❷ Knurled shank of tip cuts itself into sleeve inner section.
❸ Relief in shuttle block .030" larger than sleeve eliminates strain from sleeve expansion.
❹ Hole .201" drilled into shuttle block end, with air vent, permits tight fit for tip shank.
❺ Bevel of 30° on end of inner sleeve, turned toward center, hugs tip shank and forces wood between inner and outer sleeve. Outward bevel of 30° forces outer sleeve end to expand bell shape and further compress wood, when driven into the solid block.
❻ Wood compressed.
❼ Grain forced toward center.

Because sleeve is forced into wood, pressure on tip shank increases while shuttle is in service.

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Expressly designed to run on all new models of high speed warpers.

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With Improved Cast-iron Inside Supports at ends, and three two-ply wood supports between.

GN — NYLON, SYNTHETICS

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Also GR — RAYON, with Improved Cast-iron Inside Supports at ends, and seven two-ply wood supports between.

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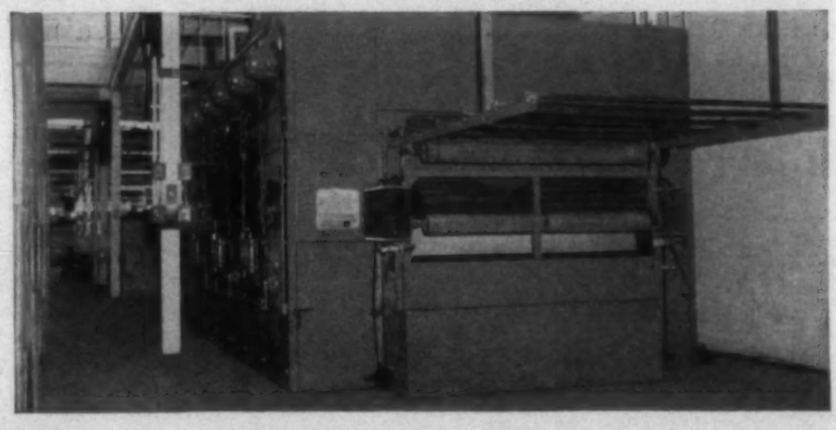
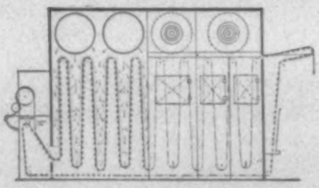


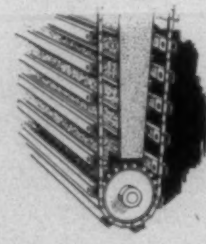
For achieving the ultimate in the finished appearance of goods that are to be dried without tension, many mills are finding the Proctor Multipass "Airlay" Dryer to be ideally suited.

It is from the machine's basic principle of design that it derives the name "airlay"—and it is this principle that accounts for the superior results that are being achieved.

The material to be dried is carried through the machine on a conveyor equipped with cork-faced supporting girts. This conveyor (illustrated by close-up drawing), travels upward and downward in a series of U's, as can be seen from the side elevation. The material is held gently and evenly against the girts by the pressure differential between adjacent air chambers. The air thereby serves the double purpose of drying the material and helping to carry it. It assures a uniform distribution of air over all of the material, resulting in extremely rapid drying. When material is fed into the dryer without wrinkles or creases, it will come out in the same manner.



Since neither the machine nor the principle is drastically new—it is well beyond the theory stage. It has a proven performance record in many textile mills who have found it to be the answer to rapid, uniform, tensionless drying for quality fabrics.



Much Proctor drying equipment and textile machinery is covered in full or in part by patents or patents pending.

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Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing

The 28th A.A.T.C.C. Convention

C. NORRIS RABOLD, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C., has been designated president-elect of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, to succeed Henry F. Herrmann of General Dyestuff Corp., New York. The announcement of Mr. Rabold's designation was made during the 28th annual national convention of the A.A.T.C.C., which was held Oct. 13, 14 and 15 at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J. Nearly 2,000 textile technicians from throughout the United States were on hand for the three-day affair.

The Rhode Island Section of the A.A.T.C.C. was named winner of the intersectional prize contest, with a paper entitled "Acid Colloids of Resins" delivered by Alden D. Nute of American Cyanamid Co., resin division. Taking second place in the intersectional contest was the Northern New England Section, with a paper by John H. Skinkle of Lowell Textile Institute on "Practical Test for Quantitatively Evaluating Dye." The Piedmont Section placed third, with a paper on "Dyeing Mixed Acetate and Viscose Fabrics with Vat Dyes" by Joseph Lindsay, Jr., chemical research division, Clemson College. *(Note:* Abstracts of the intersectional papers will be carried in a later issue of this magazine.)

In a report on the growth of A.A.T.C.C. corporate membership, it was pointed out that there are now more than 300 members in the corporate classification, while in 1941 there were only 33 members in this classification. Contributions from corporate and sustaining memberships have shown steady and consistent growth, amounting to $45,000 in 1949. Corporate receipts ranged from a low of $25 to top contributions of $1,500. Suggested classifications for dues are in the brackets of $1,500 to $750, $400 to $200, and $100. At the same time, it was explained that funds from corporate membership dues are set aside exclusively for A.A.T.C.C. research.

The development of many new textile fibers and the transformation of those fibers into new and untried fabrics by the textile technologists, it was emphasized, has placed a tremendous problem in the laps of the textile chemists and finishing plant personnel. The radically new, and in many cases "downright baffling properties of the new fibers," are, in a very short space of time, not only changing ideas of processing procedures and finishing and dyeing equipment, but are even requiring specialized methods and equipment in garment manufacture. And it was concluded that the confusion, which was termed "an increasingly growing factor in the minds of the ultimate consumer," requires more clearly defined methods of evaluation.

Toastmaster for the annual banquet Oct. 15 was James Dixon, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Philadelphia. Presented as honor guests were Dr. Carl Z. Draves, General Dyestuff Corp., New York; Dr. Harold W. Stiegler, Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute, and director of A.A.T.C.C. research; Dr. Harold C. Chapin, Lowell Textile Institute and A.A.T.C.C. secretary; William R. Moorhouse, National Aniline Co., Boston, and A.A.T.C.C. treasurer; Ernest E. Rettberg, Jr., vice chairman of the convention and assistant treasurer of Scholler Bros., Inc., Philadelphia; C. Norris Rabold, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C., president-elect of the A.A.T.C.C.; Morris Sayre, president of Corn Products Refining Co., New York, and president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who gave the main address; Walter F. Fancourt, III, general manager of W. F. Fancourt Co., Philadelphia, and general convention chairman; P. J. Wood, Royce Chemical Co., Carlton Hill, N. J.; J. Robert Bonnar, General Dyestuff Corp., New York, and chairman of the A.A.T.C.C. research committee; Patrick J. Kennedy, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., New York; Thomas R. Smith, manager of Wiscassett Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C.; Kenneth H. Barnard, American Cyanamid Co., New York; Charles A. Seibert, Du Pont technical laboratory, Deepwater, N. J., and recipient this year of the Louis A. Olney award.

The intersectional contest winners were announced by Mr. Patrick, after which Mr. Herrmann gave a brief talk. Mr. Sayre said in his address that the welfare state is simply the imprisonment of a whole nation, and that "Our people will have to be as naive as Little Red Riding Hood if they fall for that sort of freedom being peddled by leftists."

The A.A.T.C.C. presented its Louis A. Olney award, named for the A.A.T.C.C. founder, for outstanding achievement in textile chemistry to Charles A. Seibert of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Deepwater, N. J., and a resident of Salem, N. J. The presentation, highest award the organization can bestow, was made during the convention. Tribute was paid to Mr. Seibert, both as "a man and a scientist," by George H. Schuler, director of the Du Pont technical laboratory, and Dr. Pauline Berry Mack, director of the Ellen H. Richards Institute, Pennsylvania State College.

Mr. Seibert has been associated with the textile chemical industry for the past 50 years. Born in New York City in 1884, he completed public school education in 1899 and that same year was employed in the laboratory of the Oakes Mfg. Co. in Long Island City, N. Y. Here he was introduced to the manufacture and practical use of natural dyes and tannins. After filling several other posts, the award-winner, between 1910 and 1914 collaborated in the first use of cold dyeing Algol colors to dye U. S. Army cotton uniform cloth on the jig in khaki and olive drab shades. This material replaced the mineral dyed uniform cloth for several years.

Other scientific achievements for which Mr. Seibert is known include his applying vat dyes for the first time on a practical scale to both raw and "boiled off" silk. He also was the first to dye silk with selected sulfur dyes, using caustic soda and hydrosulfite to dissolve them. Vat and sulfur dyes, using caustic soda and hydrosulfite to dissolve them. Vat and sulfur dye colored silks were then used as "effect threads" in men's wear woolens. Mr. Seibert also collaborated in developing the one-bath method for resisting woolen thread with tannic acid so that it could be woven into men's wear woolens to withstand subsequent scouring, fulling and cross-dyeing with acid or top-chromed dyes and serve as colored effect threads.

Chairman of the Philadelphia Section, A.A.T.C.C., during 1930-31, Mr. Seibert was for three years a national vice-president of the association. He has served on numerous technical research committees of the association. The Olney award winner also has been chairman of five research subcommittees on test methods for colorfastness to chlorine, to atmospheric fading, to dry cleaning, to light and to washing, and is generally accepted as an outstanding practitioner in these fields. He also is chairman of several task groups of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Asserting that the country is "gradually coming out of the ether administered by political quacks," Mr. Sayre said that the promised freedom from want and wear are easy to find—in a jail. "In a jail," Mr. Sayre told the dinner meeting closing the association's annual convention, "you are housed, clothed and fed. You are protected from your enemies and even your friends can't bother you. But you can't go anywhere or get anywhere. Moreover, a promise of freedom from fear is a denial of man's right to dare, to venture, to win or lose. For how can one dare and venture without hope of gain or fear of loss?"

Mr. Sayre insisted that government cannot guarantee to end all poverty and to fulfill all needs and desires. But, he declared, it can pretend that the fulfillment of such a promise requires it be given unlimited authority over a nation's life. "Once that objective is achieved," he warned, "government will only have freed everyone from the hope or expectation of ever fulfilling their needs and desires. They will have done this by the simple and easy process of making everyone uniformly and permanently poor."

Discussing matters relating to the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists during the 28th national convention at Atlantic City are, *left to right:* Henry F. Herrmann, General Dyestuff Corp., New York City, national president of the A.A.T.C.C.; C. Norris Rabold, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C., president-elect of the A.A.T.C.C.; Walter F. Fancourt, III, W. F. Fancourt Co., Philadelphia, general chairman of the convention; Ernest E. Rettberg, Jr., Scholler Bros., Inc., Philadelphia, convention vice-chairman.

American business, the N.A.M. board chairman asserted, requires positive freedom, within the limitations imposed upon every citizen in a free society, to manage its own affairs, to earn and retain enough of its profits to expand, improve and experiment, and to pioneer new processes and products.

There are some "economic saboteurs" who argue that further growth of industry specifically must be prevented for the good of the nation, Mr. Sayre said, and commented: "The kindest thing to be said about these particular characters is that they are not quite bright. They either do not know, or have decided to forget, that the sole reason we have so productive a nation, so prosperous a people, so high a standard of living, is because individual Americans have always had freedom to do and to dare. Under the whiplash of government men will produce only what they have to, and under socialism only what the bureaucrats think we ought to have. But spurred by the competitive struggle for profits—the wind of fair rewards—men will produce as well and as much as they are able."

Mr. Sayre called the American consumers' freedom of choice a key factor in economic freedom. "Consumers are the great electorate of our economic life," he said. "Consumers decide what shall be produced because they decide what shall be purchased; they fix the prices because they decide what shall be paid for goods and services; they decree success or failure for styles, brands, designs, and models. They decide what industries shall stand or fall—which ones shall be large or small. They have the power to make companies big simply by repeatedly voting to use their products.

"American consumers, because of their tremendous economic power, can get results that government can talk about and plan but can never achieve. Any curtailment of free competitive enterprise by government or by private monopoly is an attack on every consumer's freedom of choice." Too often, Mr. Sayre insisted, we have "swallowed the pill of expediency and paid the price of a long-term headache," and reached a short-term gain and the cost of a greater loss. "In short," he concluded, "we have not accepted and discharged the responsibilities of freedom which we inherited—the freedom which we want to pass on to our children. There is not much time left. The foes of freedom are well past the 50-yard line—deep in our territory—and they still have the ball. We have got to act and to play as a team of free Americans—a team that will tackle each and every threat to freedom—a team that will defend America against the triple threat of Socialism-Communism-Fascism."

Announcement was made of the executive committee for the 29th annual convention of the A.A.T.C.C., which will be sponsored by the Rhode Island Section and will be held Sept. 28, 29 and 30, 1950, at Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H. The members of the executive committee for next year's convention are: general chairman, George H. Wood, Apponaug (R. I.) Co.; assistant general chairman, Raymond Jacoby, Ciba Co., Inc., Providence; dining and banquet, Wilfred A. Lord, General Dyestuff Corp., Providence, and Francis H. Casey, Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., Providence; entertainment, E. Kenneth Bush, American Aniline Products, Inc., Providence; finance, Robert R. Farwell, Du Pont, Providence; printing, Frank L. McCool,

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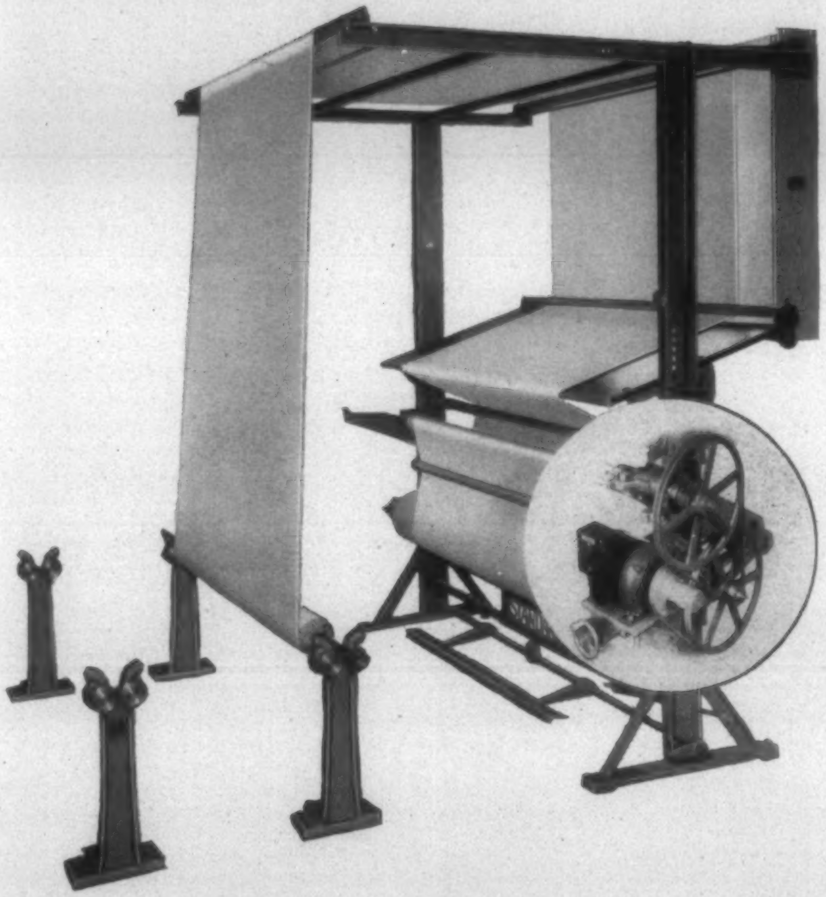

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The New Standard Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures are made entirely of heavy-gauge sheet steel and finished in baked porcelain enamel — white inside and gray exterior. Equipped with 9—24" Fluorescent Tubes, 20 watts, type T-12, 4500° white. 4 Toggle switches, alternate control, AC current 110 volts, 60 cycles, single phase.

A 13' light cord and plug is furnished with each fixture. Two brackets, at the top of fixture are provided to be used with chain or other mounting to attach to ceiling or Inspecting Machine.

All wires are centralized in the back of panel and the Plexiglas can be removed from the front side of the Fixture enabling the replacement of tubes.

Overall cabinet dimensions, 57" x 32" x 6". This size cabinet will handle goods up to and including 54". Larger size fixtures can be manufactured upon reauest. Net weight, 88 lbs. — Shipping weight, 150 lbs.

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Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., Providence; ladies, Robert P. Wood, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Providence; exhibits, Raymond A. Pingree, Warwick Chemical Co., West Warwick, R. I.; publicity, Dr. W. George Parks, Kingston, R. I.; reservations, Herbert S. Travis, Rohm & Haas Co., Providence; registration and reception, Thorwalk Larson, Carbic Color & Chemical Co., Providence; technical program, Alden D. Nute, American Cyanamid Co., Providence; transportation, Herman C. Allen, Sayles Finishing Plants, Saylesville, R. I.

Exhibits

Listed below, in alphabetical order, are descriptions of a majority of the more than 50 exhibits of textile chemical manufacturers, machinery houses and allied lines which were situated on the lounge floor of Haddon Hall.

The exhibit of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists was designed with the view of illustrating to members the various experiments in progress and how the A.A.T.C.C. research committee co-operates with industry on fastness tests. Apparatus included in the exhibit consisted of a fadometer, launderometer, detergency comparator, the new plate tester for perspiration and other devices.

Alco Oil & Chemical Co., Philadelphia, exhibited a combination of textile fabrics produced by various manufacturers of velours, plushes and automotive fabrics that are being rubber coated for the furniture and automotive industries. Sponge rubber in sheet form produced by Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., which is represented by Alco, was also displayed at the Alco exhibit.

Products for the wet processing and finishing of knitted and woven textiles featured the exhibit of Amalgamated Chemical Corp., Philadelphia. Included were the alkamines and nionines, surface active agents for wetting out, penetrating and dyeing and scouring of all textile fibers.

American Aniline Products, Inc., displayed napthol dyeings using the firm's Stabilion auxiliary; also a range of fast colors (napthols and vats) on cotton hosiery and anklets.

A display of certain products obtained through the procurement divisions featured the exhibit of the Armed Forces. Included in this category was "synthetic fur," a knitted fabric shown by the Navy, which is said to possess all the properties of natural timber wolf and wolverine.

Instruments for determining light fastness and fastness to washing, the Fade-Ometer and Launder-Ometer, were displayed by Atlas Electrical Devices Co., Inc., Chicago, who also exhibited tested specimens illustrating the effect of the various factors of fading such as light intensity, temperature and humidity.

The Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc., exhibit featured a display of upholstery fabrics dyed in matched Kleersheen colors along with photographs showing construction of pile fabrics and characteristics of fibers used in pile fabric.

Research and application equipment simulating actual mill operations featured the exhibit of Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J. Included was an impressionistic reproduction of a spectrophotometer for color measurement and control, an actual model of a dyeometer and two laboratory padders in action.

Calgon, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., demonstrated its threshold treatment of water to inhibit the pick-up of iron through corrosion of the water system. The exhibit tells how treatment of textile mill supply waters with two to five ppm of Calgon will inhibit corrosion of the pipe lines or prevent iron present in well waters from causing trouble in processing.

John Campbell & Co., Inc., dyestuff manufacturer, used its booth as a reception center with A. W. Edwards, A. R. Lindquist and A. E. Raimo as hosts.

Advances in the art of textile dyeing and printing—some still in the laboratory—were shown by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., at the company's regular exhibition area at 1123 Boardwalk. The Du Pont booth on the convention exhibition floor was used as a lounge for the convenience of convention-goers.

Oasis electric water colors were featured in the exhibit of Ebco Mfg. Co. of Columbus, Ohio. The General Dyestuff Corp. booth highlighted various processes for fast-color work.

A recording spectrophotometer and a beta-ray thickness gage were displayed and operated in General Electric's exhibit. A new automatic tristimulus integrator was shown with the spectrophotometer. Colors of sample materials submitted by visitors were analyzed and permanently recorded on a graph by the spectrophotometer. Also displayed were three variable-speed drives.

The exhibit of Hart moisture meters featured the firm's moisture content indicators which were demonstrated by W. E. Bonnett and R. S. Hart.

Surface active agents, both detergents and wetting agents under the brand names Cerfak and Surfax, were demonstrated by E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia. Also shown were fabrics treated with Resonet, a thermoplastic resin-type finish.

Visitors to the booth of Instrument Development Laboratories, Inc., Needham Heights, Mass., were permitted to operate the firm's color eye, a precision color and measuring and matching instrument.

Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute in its booth presented the school's educational program, emphasizing its expansion program. Philadelphia Textile Institute also featured its new building as part of its exhibit and displayed fabrics typifying work accomplished by its students. New Bedford (Mass.) Textile Institute exhibited products prepared by its students, including dyes and dyed fabrics.

Visitors to the Macbeth Corp. booth were shown a color densitometer with reflector attachments, a portable pH meter, and the Macbeth T pH meter which gives pH and titration readings. Miller Motor Co., Chicago, demonstrated air and hydraulic cylinders, including demonstration of an air cylinder operating under water.

The Monsanto Chemical Co. exhibit spotlighted fabrics sized with the company's synthetic size "Stymer," along with a range of cottons and blends finished with "Resloom."

The wide variety of uses of National dyes in industrial fields was demonstrated by the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., New York. National Milling & Chemical Co., Philadelphia, displayed industrial soaps and detergents manufactured from products other than soaps.

A series of Kodachrome slides concerned with research in color fastness, durability, detergency and consumer wear tests featured the exhibit of the Ellen H. Richards Institute of Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Rhonite-1, developed to impart stabilization to cellulosic fabrics, was introduced to the trade by Rohm & Haas Co. at its booth. The new item is used for stabilization and crush resistance of rayons and rayon blends as well as cotton and is applied in the same manner as urea formaldehyde and melamine formaldehyde resins.

Fabrics and garments dyed by the company's Cuprofix method featured the display of Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., New York. According to the firm, application of the Cuprofix method results in excellent fastness against washing, perspiration, hot and cold water, hot-wet pressing and light.

Scholler Bros., Inc., Philadelphia, featured the Schollerize process for resisting wool shrinkage. Also displayed by Scholler Bros. were samples of hosiery, knit goods, piece goods and yarns treated by various products produced by the firm.

Stainless steel finishing machinery highlighted the Smith, Drum & Co. exhibit. A skein dyeing machine and a cone dyeing unit were displayed. Swift & Co. featured a display of the new Solexol decolorizing unit for processing oils, which is in operation at its technical products plant at Hammond, Ind.

Some of the products manufactured by Textile Bag & Specialties Co., Chester, Pa., including dyeing bags made from cotton muslin, Orlon and Fiber V, featured that firm's exhibit. Also shown were heavy-duty canvas shipping bags, cotton wrappers for nylon hosiery and mesh dyeing bags.

Arthur H. Thomas Co., Philadelphia, featured at its exhibit Beckman spectrophotometers, Beckman pH meters, stormer viscosimeters, stainless steel beakers and dye pots. A combination stainless steel dyeing machine which will dye all types of five-eighths, 1⅝ths and 1⅞ths perforated tubes, was exhibited by Venango Engineering Co., Philadelphia.

Different types of aluminum cloth rolls with the same rough, sand-blasted finish, were shown by Wiltex, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio. Also displayed were cutaway sections of the rolls and one revolving roll.

Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J., displayed a wide range of products in its booth, including Apasol W1345, a sulfonated ester of a high molecular weight alcohol, Parnol for wetting and detergency, and L-48 for scouring rayons, acetates, wool and mixed fabrics before dyeing.

Other firms which had space included Ciba Co., H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Reliance Electric and Engineering Co., Geigy Co., Brabender Corp., Virginia Smelting Co., American Viscose Corp. (textile research department), Fashion Institute of Technology and Institute of Textile Technology.

Two Southern A.A.T.C.C. Units Meet

Fall activities of two Southern units of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists are reported below:

Southeastern Section: Met Oct. 1 at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, in conjunction with the school's student chapter of the A. A. T. C. C. Among the principal speakers were Dr. George L. Royer of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., who discussed the importance of choosing dyes that penetrate at a uniform rate in order to obtain best results in the dyeing and printing of cotton and rayon; and C. Norris Rabold, vice-president of the national organization, who spoke on "The Student Program of the A. A. T. C. C. Prof. C. A. Jones of the A. French Textile School at Georgia Tech, was presented a resolution, recently adopted by the national council, honoring him for distinguished service to the A. A. T. C. C.

Piedmont Section: Will hold its Fall meeting Nov. 5 in Charlotte, N. C., at the Hotel Charlotte. An afternoon technical session starting at 3 o'clock will be followed by a banquet at 7 p. m. Featured speaker at the technical session will be Warren Beaumont of Arnold, Hoffman Co., who will speak on "The Fixation of Direct Dyestuffs." Dr. George D. Heaton, pastor of Myers Park Baptist Church of Charlotte, will address the banquet session on "New Factors in Labor Relations."

New Method For Wool Shrinkage Control

Development of a new process which makes it possible to apply Lanaset resin to wool at a low temperature was announced by the textile resin department of American Cyanamid Co. recently. A melamine resin, Lanaset has been used on a wide range of wool fabrics to control shrinkage. According to numerous mill trials that have been run, the new process is applicable to an even wider range of fabrics with even more exact control. At the same time substantially less resin is needed to do the job, it is claimed.

One of the most important factors in the new process is that it is said to require no special high temperature equipment of any kind. All successful previous resin applications on wool called for a cure box to obtain the heat which was formerly essential for curing resin on the fabric. In the new process the ordinary drying equipment is entirely adequate. Thoroughly tested during the past year on a wide range of fabrics by runs at woolen mills, it has been demonstrated that the tensile strength of the fabric is not adversely affected. The amount of resin required for shrinkage control with the new process is reduced by 30 to 50 per cent, the firm states. A big advantage of the new process is that it does not dull even the most delicate shades such as baby pink and blue, and the wash fastness of all colors is improved. Clear white can also be obtained.

Hand of the various fabric types is beautifully maintained, according to Cyanamid, and excellent results have been shown in plant runs on such diverse materials as blankets, flannels, gabardines, and worsteds. A pretreatment of the wool before dyeing and resin application has been found to be desirable in about 85 per cent of the cases. Practical runs show that the normal equipment of mills, operated at normal speeds, is entirely satisfactory for application of Lanaset finish through the new process. This means that the wool fabric, after it has been passed through the Lanaset resin bath, can simply be run through the dryer at normal speed. Other melamine resins of the company are being widely used in the molding and laminating industry, for surface coating, in the tanning of leather, and for the production of wet strength papers.

Large Fire-Resistant Cloth Market Seen

Speaking at a symposium on the flame retarding of textiles at the 116th meeting of the American Chemical Society recently at Atlantic City, N. J., two leading authorities on the subject agreed that a large potential market for fire-resistant fabrics exists today. Both agreed, also, that the treatment would have to be effective and inexpensive, to a greater degree than types now on the market, both durable and non-durable for maximum use.

On the basis of a survey he made, Dr. Kenneth H. Barnard of the textile resin department, American Cyanamid Co., declared that an annual figure of about 100,000,000 pounds of fabrics, mostly cotton and rayon, await treatment by such a process. "Naturally, if costs were higher, and they are bound to be with any chemical finish, the market will be much smaller," Dr. Barnard stated, advancing the guess that a ten-cent cost per pound of treated cotton probably would reduce the 100-million-pound figure to one-tenth, or ten million pounds. Even with this drastic reduction, he concluded, "there is a huge demand for fire-retardant cottons and rayons."

According to George S. Buck, Jr., of the National Cotton Council, statutory requirements already have created a large market for flame-resistant finishes. "The exploitation of this market with durable type finishes depends only on an improvement in salesmanship and merchandising methods," he declared. "The trend in regulations which deal with the combustible-type of burning wherein the textile can burn and carry a flame over a distance to ignite other materials, is expected to increase the size of this market from year to year. The market for flame-resistant finishes on flammable type fabrics (in which the rate of burning is the primary factor contributing to hazard such as clothing) is not expected to be large, however, unless something very new and radical in the way of a flame-proofing agent is developed, in which cost is negligible and in which fabric properties remain substantially unchanged."

Exposition Of Chemical Industries Slated

A wealth of new processing equipment to be disclosed at the 22nd Exposition of Chemical Industries in Grand Central Palace, New York, Nov. 28 to Dec. 3, reveals a further shortening of the time-gap between the invention and the introduction of new products of chemical research. So closely is research progress followed by the mechanical arts that the means for production is now ready for installation almost as soon as the commercial method of manufacture has emerged from the test tube.

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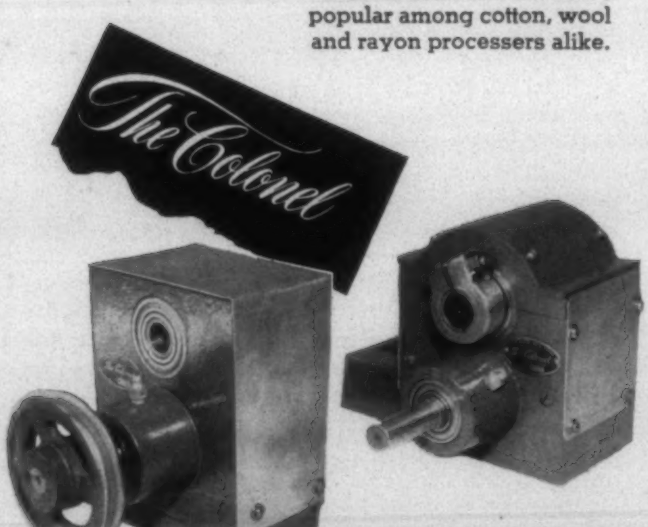

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Photo of switchboard designed and built by Mr. Harry Taylor, Greensboro Plant, for Salem Steel Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; showing three phase ground detector and voltmeter in upper panel. Five circuit breakers are installed for immediate use with three spaces for additional units having bus bars already provided.

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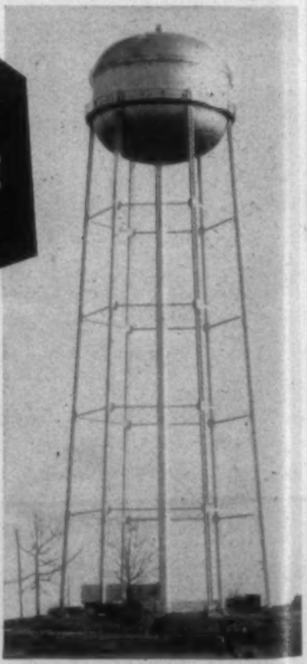

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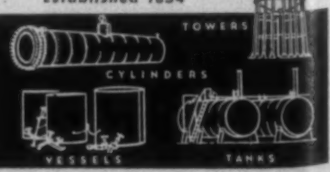


Maintenance & Engineering

A MASTER MECHANIC TACKLES COSTS

Part Two of a Series by JAMES T. MEADOR

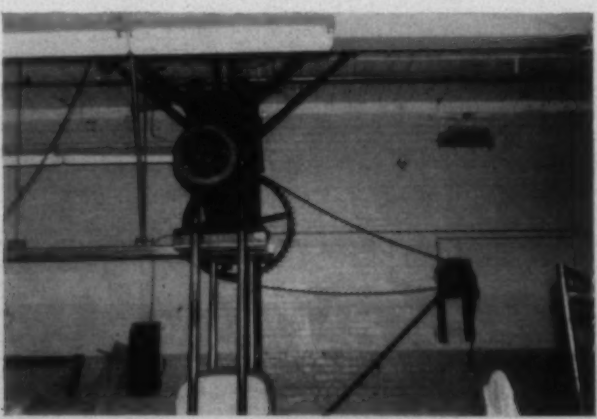
IN the August issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN, we told the story of the job George Lewis, master mechanic for Limestone Mfg. Co. at Gaffney, S. C., was doing in his cloth room. That is, we started telling it, because it is not by any means to be concluded with that issue. For, in addition to relocating his machinery for dual control with labor-saving, push-button starter arrangement, he took down the old, very old, overhead drive system with its 40 h. p. motor and all of the big pulleys and shafting, hangers and belting, allowing the ceiling to be entirely free and clear for a good fluorescent lighting system.

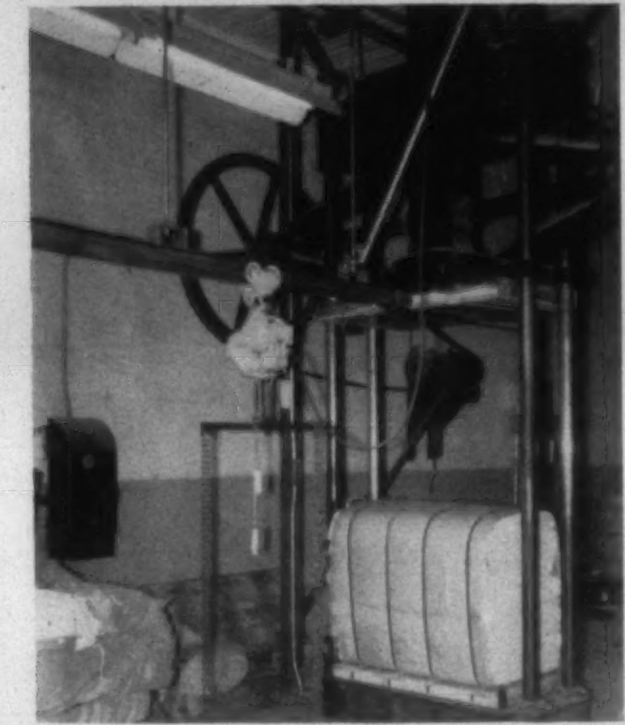
The elimination of the big motor and its group drive system then called for the area to be individually driven, with smaller motors which reduced the over-all connected horsepower to 27½ h. p. That is, each line of cloth processing machinery required a one-half h. p. motor for the stitcher, one-fifth h. p. motor for the shearer, and one-third h. p. motor for the folder, all with V-belt drives; and the baling press taking a 7½ h. p., gear-head speed-reduction type motor, with "up and down" reversing control on the motor, used in connection with a reduced-voltage starting compensator which permitted the motor to start the press with an easy pull instead of snatching the heavy chain driving the large sprocket wheel (the driving sprocket for the large chain drive is mounted directly on the big drive shaft of the motor-reducer). See photograph showing this converted unit.

Now, it is in connection with this press and the labor involved in its operation that Mr. Lewis started figuring ways and means of further reducing labor costs such as he effected in the other part of this room, which in this case will amount to an additional $3,500 per year, as well as make the operation of this department a streamlined process in the very considerable improvement in its efficiency. To begin with, his improvements eliminated the maze of overhead braces, gears, belts, and one of the two big chain drives, which allowed more floor space and active use (which is something that every mill needs more of), as well as allowing another one of his re-arrangements on the "front" or "feeding side" of the press, that is, between the scales and the press.

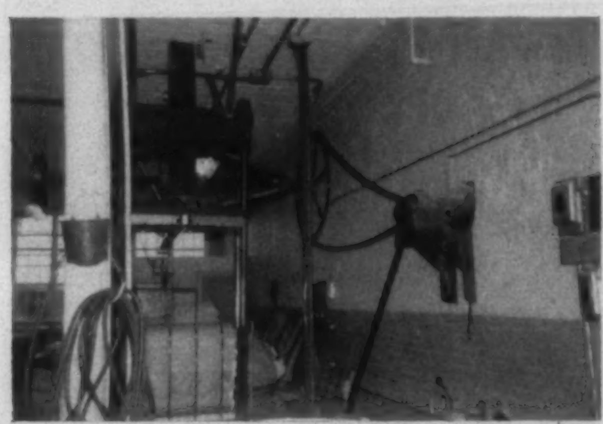
This particular development or rearrangement includes the application and use of an overhead straight-line monorail with an electric hoist supported by a plain push-type trolley running along the monorail track. This hoist is equipped with a four-part load grab, that is, four long hook rods of proper length to reach down to and support the platforms or floats which are used in the cloth room for stacking the folded bolts of cloth beside the inspection tables. These floats are moved from the inspection tables to the scales by means of platform trucks. After being weighed on its original float, the stack of cloth, still on the float, is picked up by the electric hoist and pushed through the air, along the monorail, to the press, where float with its original load of cloth is placed on the platform or base, where it remains through the baling operation until the completed bale is rolled out of the press and transported to its immediate destination. After this the float goes back to the inspection tables where it starts again on its round

This view shows the maze of bracing, shafting, belting, and general confusion of equipment necessary to hold the press drive and rigging in place and in operation before the rearrangement and application of the motor reducer drive.


The press, with all of the old bracing and driving gear removed and replaced by the motor reducer mounted on an angle-iron bracket secured to the brick wall adjacent to the press. On the lower left may be seen the starting compensator which is used in connection with the reversing switch which is mounted on the wall at the right of the picture. The heavy flywheel used for counter-balancing the weight of the big sprocket wheel may be seen at the top of the press, on this side. Also, the monorail from over the scales may be seen coming from the left and terminating in the head or top plate of the press. The "up" travel limit switch, which is oversized and of the heavy-duty roller type, may be seen at the extreme top of the press. The extreme simplicity of this rearrangement is in sharp contrast with the cluttered rigging shown in preceding illustration.



Showing in more detail the termination of the monorail into the press head or plate, with the electric hoist, and its four chained grabs or hooks for supporting the floats in transit from the scales to the press. The supporting braces of the monorail are shown. Close observation will show that the press head plate has its own short length of monorail which travels downward with it as it applies pressure to the cloth in the baling operation.



Another view of the rearrangement of the press drive, with the motor-reducer mounted on the wall by means of an angle-iron bracket, and the driver or small chain sprocket mounted directly on the motor shaft. This arrangement allows the up-and-down travel of the press screw-shaft with full freedom of the chain drive. The up-travel limit switch may be seen at the top of the press ram. The switch group for the press motor may be seen at the extreme right, and the starting compensator on the wall, below the big sprocket on the main press shaft. The "up-down-stop" push-button station for the reversing starter may be seen mounted on the wall just this side of the compensator.

trip to the scales and the press. This eliminates the usual man-handling of the cloth between the scales and the press, where it previously was restacked by hand. Thus, by this labor-saving system, Mr. Lewis has enabled his mill to save a lot more on its costs. In addition to this, there has been astoundingly favorable reaction on the part of the operators who are concerned here; they are glad to have the improvements because it makes their jobs easier and better (I suppose they mean less physical exertion for the time they are on the job).

You will notice in the picture of the baling press that Mr. Lewis' rearrangement has eliminated the chain drive from one side of the press, which he has compensated for by the installation of a heavy fly-wheel. This is not for the purpose of storing inertia, but, for counter-balancing the weight of the large chain drive sprocket on the other end or driving end of the main screw-shaft.

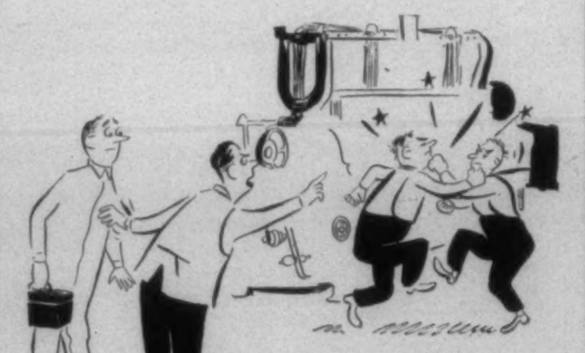
The up and down travel of the press head, or plate, is limited by means of over-sized, heavy-duty, roller type limit switches which are wired in connection with the reversing magnetic switch mounted on the wall.

Maintenance Show Slated Jan. 16-19

Many subjects of vital interest to the textile industry will be on the program for discussion at the first Plant Maintenance Show, which will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 16-19. The four-day exposition, which will be held concurrently with a four-day conference, is the first ever devoted exclusively to maintenance. The program will be sponsored jointly by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Society for the Advancement of Management. The Cleveland Engineering Society will be hosts at a dinner for visitors. L. C. Morrow, editor, *Factory Management and Maintenance,* will be general chairman of the conference.

Topics scheduled for discussion include: "Maintenance Organization and Management;" "Budgeting the Maintenance Operation;" "Selection and Upkeep of Lighting Equipment;" "Upkeep of Motors, Controls and Distribution Equipment;" "Using Electrical Instruments in Maintenance;" "Upkeep of Floors, Walls and Roofs;" "Protection, Decoration and Cleaning of Surfaces;" "Sanitation and Housekeeping;" "Lubrication;" "Application of Service Equipment;" "Protecting the Plant," and "Protecting the Worker." More than 100 exhibitors will give demonstrations of machinery, materials and methods for reduction of costs in plant maintenance.

The Texas Co. has renewed a graduate fellowship in textile engineering at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, it was announced recently by institute officials. This fellowship will permit continued investigations in the field of textile lubrication and will be carried on under the direction of Dr. F. L. Sweigert, dean of the division of graduate studies.



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Materials Handling

Industrial Truck Battery Charging

By K. A. VAUGHN, Field Engineering Manager, Gould Storage Battery Co.

THE most important phase of storage battery care is charging. Undercharging can result in insufficient battery capacity to meet the duty schedule. Overcharging causes the battery to gas and overheat and has harmful effects on the plates. The following article gives the what, why, when, where, who, and how of lead-acid battery charging. The data included should be of value to materials handling engineers and to truck and battery maintenance men.

What Battery Charging Is—Battery charging replaces energy taken from the battery during its duty cycle. When a storage battery is discharging, sulphuric acid (or the electrolyte) reacts with (a) the lead peroxide of the positive plates, and (b) the sponge lead of the negative plates. During this reaction, electrons are set in motion and an electric current results. As the reaction progresses, lead sulphate forms on both negative and positive plates and the electrolyte becomes weaker and weaker until finally no further action takes place and no more energy is available to be converted into useful work. In order to restore the positive and negative plates to their former composition, and to return the electrolyte to its former strength, or specific gravity, energy is supplied to the battery. This is accomplished by "charging" the battery with direct current which reverses the above reaction. Direct current only must be used to keep this reaction in the "reverse" direction. When the lead sulphate has been reconverted to lead peroxide (positive plate) and sponge lead (negative plate), and the electrolyte restored to a fully charged condition (normally a specific gravity of 1.280), the battery is fully charged and is storing energy.

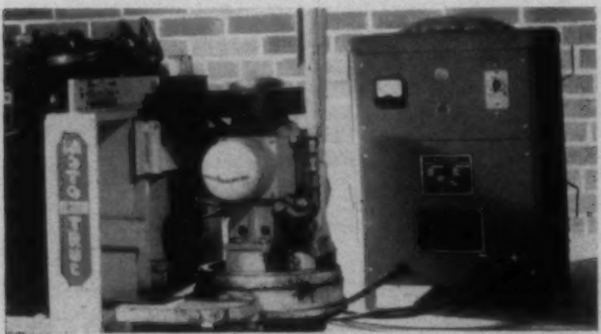
Why Battery Charging Is Necessary—This question, of course, has been answered in the above section. Repeating, it is necessary to charge the storage battery to replace that energy which has been used up in operating the industrial truck.

When the Storage Battery Should Be Charged—Although the answer to this question might seem to be "whenever the battery becomes discharged," a little reflection will indicate that this is not the answer at all; for in modern manufacturing processes the industrial truck must be in operation during the entire shift or else the integration of material flow is interrupted and work delays and stoppages result. It is therefore necessary to charge the battery when the truck is not being used. This leads to the selection of batteries having adequate capacity to supply power for full shift operation. In general, truck batteries are put on charge at the end of the shift and charged for an eight-hour period. They are then ready for the next duty cycle. For two and three-shift operations, extra batteries are employed.

Occasionally, it becomes necessary to charge the battery at other times. For example, a "boost charge"—a charge given at a high rate and for a short period of time—is sometimes required when the truck is used to perform more work than normal. This extra work draws extra current from the battery and necessitates an "emergency" charge. The boost charge is given during a lull in the work cycle and is not recommended as an everyday practice but rather as an emergency measure. In plants where there are large fleets of trucks operating more than one shift, it is advantageous to schedule the changing of batteries to prevent a backlog from developing at the charging room. By assigning each truck a specific time to report to the charging room, each truck will be out of operation for the shortest possible time.

Where the Battery Should Be Charged—The battery can be brought to a central charging station for charging or it can be charged by a small charger in the particular department in which it operates. In large plants where the central station may be situated some distance from outlying departments, considerable time can be saved in transporting batteries to and from the station by the installation of small "on the spot" charge stations located in the various departments.

Who Should Charge the Battery—For maximum battery



Spot charging eliminates the transportation of equipment from outlying departments to central charging stations. As much as one hour per day per truck is saved.—*Photo courtesy of P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc.*

Central charging gives one man complete control over charging operations. Notice spreader, used in hoisting the battery, which prevents bending.—*Photo courtesy of Westinghouse Electric Corp.*

life and efficiency it is advisable that a man trained in battery technology be in complete control of battery charging. He should be made responsible for the care of the battery and be required to keep records on each battery. In this connection, the central charging station is more advantageous than spot charging. In central charging, one man can control all charging operations whereas in "on the spot" charging the truck operator puts his equipment on charge, and depending on the operator, the battery receives good, bad or indifferent treatment.

How to Charge the Industrial Truck Battery—In general, there are two methods of charging batteries—the "modified constant voltage" method and the "two-rate" method. When charging current is supplied by the first method, the charging current automatically tapers off as the battery becomes charged due to the increase in the counter voltage of the battery as it becomes charged. Automatic equipment shuts off the charging equipment when the charge is complete.

The two-rate method of charge, as the name implies, charges the battery at two rates. Current is supplied at a high rate during the first part and greater length of the charge and at a low rate for the duration of the charge. The change from the high rate to the low or finish rate occurs at the gassing point of the battery, which is approximately when the battery is 80 per cent charged or individual cell voltage reaches 2.37 volts at 77° F.

A motor-generator or rectifier is generally used for charging purposes. With the motor-generator, either M.C.V. or two-rate charging can be employed, although the former method is usually used. Present-day rectifiers charge by the two-rate method. The manufacturers of charging equipment will provide the correct charging equipment if given the number, size, and types of batteries to be charged. Charging equipment can be purchased which is capable of charging large or small, many or few, batteries.

The two methods most frequently employed to control the charge to the battery involve: (1) the ampere-hour meter, and (2) the voltage relay timer. When the ampere-hour meter is used, it is necessary to set the ampere-hour meter on the panel of the charger before starting the charge. This is necessary to be sure the battery receives the correct ampere-hour charge depending upon the extent to which it has been discharged. In setting the ampere-hour meter the specific gravity of a pilot cell of the battery is taken and an ampere-hour meter chart, supplied by the battery manufacturer, is consulted to obtain the correct meter setting. Once the meter is set and the battery is connected, no further adjustments need be made. When the ampere-hour meter is used in two-rate charging, additional resistance is automatically cut-in to the circuit when the battery reaches 80 per cent charge. This lowers the charge rate from the high rate to the recommended finish rate. When the battery is fully charged a quick-break contact terminates the charge.

Ampere-hour meters are available which can be mounted on the truck body and can be connected to the circuit so that they register both the discharge and recharge and do not have to be set for each recharge. These meters have the disadvantage of being subjected to damage during truck operations and this damage in many cases causes inaccuracies.

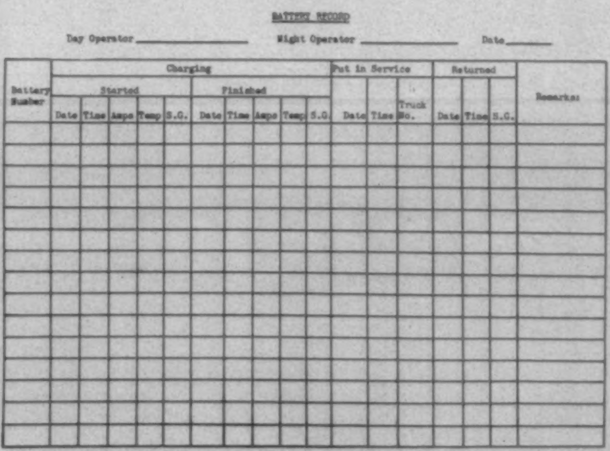
When the voltage relay timer is used, it is only necessary to connect the battery to the charging equipment and the charge rates are then automatically controlled, but also reduces the charge rate from the high to the finish rate.

Charging equipment is set at the correct voltage for the size battery used in the plant and is seldom changed. However, voltage and charge rates should be checked periodically and for this reason charging equipment, volt meters and ammeters should be checked at least once a year. The charging equipment voltage setting will depend upon the number of cells in the battery. A value of 2.63 volts per cell has been determined by the characteristics of the lead acid battery and by agreement within the battery industry as that most satisfactory for charging industrial trucks batteries when using the M.C.V. method of charge. Thus, an 18-cell battery would require a setting of 2.63 by 18 or 43.34 volts.

The resistor governing the flow of current to the battery being charged also remains fixed and requires no adjusting. The current required depends on the capacity of the battery as expressed in ampere-hours. The starting rate of charging a discharged battery can be from 15 to 22.5 amperes per 100 ampere-hours capacity. Thus, a 500 ampere-hour battery would require 75 to 112.5 amperes starting rate. The finish or low rate of a battery should be five amperes or lower per 100 ampere hours capacity, thus a 500 ampere hour battery would finish at 25 amperes or lower.

In all charging operations it is highly recommended that records be kept on each battery. Such data as the battery number, the truck from which it was taken, the specific gravity of a pilot cell when put on charge, time put on charge, ampere-hour meter setting, time taken off charge, specific gravity of pilot cell after charge, and the truck to which the battery is assigned, should be carefully kept. This data not only gives a case history of the battery and indicates approaching old age and battery damage but it also keeps the charging room attendant more alert in performing his duties.

Before leaving the subject of battery charging, the "equalizing" charge should be mentioned. An "equalizing charge" is an additional charge of three or four hours at the finishing rate of the battery. Its purpose is to be sure all cells are brought up to a fully charged condition. It should be given at least once a month and not more than once a week, depending on the duty cycle. Voltage and specific gravity readings should be recorded at the finish of each equalizing charge as an accurate record of the condition of the battery.



BATTERY RECORD

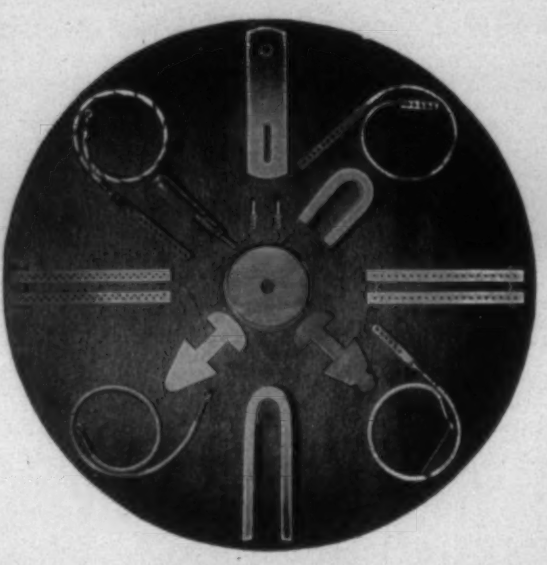
Day Operator ______________ Night Operator ______________ Date______

Battery Number	Charging										Put in Service			Returned			Remarks:
	Started					Finished											
	Date	Time	Amps	Temp	S.G.	Date	Time	Amps	Temp	S.G.	Date	Time	Truck No.	Date	Time	S.G.	

Typical battery record card. Card indicates approaching old age or misuse of the battery; also helps in setting up charging schedule.

RICE DOBBY CHAIN CO.

MILLBURY, MASS., U. S. A.



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Grady Gilbert, Box 342, Concord, N. C.
Jack Gibson, 900 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

Promotions, Resignations, Honors, Transfers, Appointments, Elections, Civic and Associational Activities

PERSONAL NEWS

John F. Lockey, for 17 years associated with Tennessee Eastman Corp., Kingsport, Tenn., first as foreman and later as personnel supervisor of all five plants, has retired and is now making his home at Red Springs, N. C. Before leaving the firm he was honored at a party by employees and officials.

Fred M. Lyon, J. L. Channell and J. E. Cheatham, treasurer, superintendent and secretary, respectively, of Micolas Cotton Mills and Opp Cotton Mills at Opp, Ala., are officers of a new concern, Opp Textile Corp., which will manufacture sports clothing. Other officers of the new concern are H. D. Danley, vice-president, and G. C. Pierce, treasurer.

John D. Jones, formerly general superintendent of Union-Buffalo Mills at Union, S. C., has succeeded E. Archie Myers, resigned, as superintendent of Santee Textile Mills at Bamberg, S. C. Mr. Jones, a graduate of Clemson College, had been connected with Union-Buffalo Mills since 1917.

Hugh Y. Ballard, superintendent of Park Yarn Mills Co., Kings Mountain, N. C., has been elected president of the Kiwanis Club of that city.

Thomas G. Tyson, secretary and superintendent of Glencoe Mills, Burlington, N. C., was married Sept. 3 to Miss Mary Wiley Scott of Burlington.

Oliver Iselin, Jr., formerly an assistant vice-president of Iselin-Jefferson Co., Inc., textile selling agency, has been elected vice-president of the firm.

New appointments in the Southern Division of E. H. Houghton & Co., producer of textile processing oils, lubricants and textile leathers, include: F. P. Hunt, transferred from the Mississippi-Louisiana territory to the section including Georgia, Florida and southern Alabama; J. G. Reese, transferred from the New Orleans territory to Chattanooga, Tenn., servicing accounts in northern Alabama, eastern Tennessee and northern Georgia; A. N. Jackson, named to represent Houghton in the central and eastern sections of North and South Carolina working from the Charlotte, N. C., office. W. H. Brinkley is general sales manager of the Southern Division, headquartered at Charlotte.

T. P. Taylor, formerly superintendent of Monticello (Ark.) Cotton Mills, has succeeded A. P. Ritchie, resigned, as superintendent of the Dixon Plant of American Yarn & Processing Co. at Gastonia, N. C. . . . John H. Fagan, previously superintendent of Profile Cotton Mills at Jacksonville, Ala., has replaced Walter B. Helms, resigned, as superintendent of the Rush Plant of A. Y. P. at Mount Holly, N. C. . . . Ben Morris, a graduate of N. C. State College School of Textiles, recently was transferred from the Ridge Plant to the Myrtle Plant of A. Y. P. as second shift overseer of carding and spinning.

Otto Cox, formerly connected with Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., is now one of the overseers of weaving at Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn. . . . H. V. Lindsay, previously associated with Clifton (S. C.) Mfg. Co., Plant No. 3, recently became connected with Borden, also, as one of the overseers of weaving.

M. Leonard Schlesinger has been promoted to Southern sales manager of the textile chemical division of Dexter Chemical Corp., New York, and will make his headquarters in Charlotte, N. C. For the past three years Mr. Schlesinger has been technical sales representative for the firm in North and South Carolina.

George Friedlander, vice-president of Duplan Corp., was honored by his associates Oct. 10 at a luncheon marking the 30th anniversary of his joining the firm. He was elected a director in 1937 and a vice-president in 1945.

John P. Baum and James Harrell recently were elected vice-presidents of J. P. Stevens & Co. Mr. Baum will supervise operations of the firm's newly-created Southern division comprised of woolen and worsted manufacturing plants at Rockingham, N. C., Dublin, Ga., and Milledgeville, Ga. Mr. Harrell will continue in charge of the company's finishing operations at Delta Co., R. Wolfenden & Sons Division, and at the new finishing plant to be erected at Kollocks, S. C.

D. H. Kennemur, formerly chief chemist at Renfrew Bleachery, a unit of Brandon Corp. at Travelers Rest, S. C., recently assumed new duties as superintendent of dyeing and finishing at the Cramerton (N. C.) Division of Burlington Mills Corp.

Charles W. Gunter, general manager and vice-president of Mooresville (N. C.) Mills, Inc., is resigning from that post effective Oct. 31. Mr. Gunter has been connected with the firm 22 years. His future plans are not known.

Dr. L. P. Moore, since 1946 European technical representative for American Cyanamid Co., recently was named manager of the firm's new products development department. . . . Dr. E. W. Cook, who joined the firm in 1940 and who has been assistant chemical director of the company since 1946, was named to succeed Dr. Moore.

John M. Hughlett has resigned as vice-president and general sales manager of Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., and has joined J. P. Stevens & Co., New York, in an executive capacity. . . . W. W. Lufkin, Jr., assistant general sales manager, will take charge of the company's sales department. . . . Charles H. Payet, former executive and manager of P-V-M., Inc., Wappingers Falls, N. Y., has joined the supervisory staff of Dan River Mills and will be in charge of dyeing and finishing of rayon goods, assuming his duties Nov. 1.

Charles C. Hammer, formerly assistant controller of Textron, Inc., has been appointed controller succeeding Marshall S. Delavan, resigned.

A. Myles Younger has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales for Atlas Mineral Products Co. of Mertztown, Pa. Mr. Younger joined the firm as a chemical engineer in 1939 and in the interim has been Mid-West sales manager, plant manager of the California plant, general manager of the Texas Division, and general sales manager.

J. Freyhan Odenheimer has resigned as president of Lane Cotton Mills Co., New Orleans, La., a division of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc. He had been with the mill since 1930 and president since 1945.

Clifford H. Ashley has been named manager of the Aberdeen (N. C.) Plant of Robbins Cloth Mills, Inc. Previous to accepting his new position, Mr. Ashley was for a number of years associated with Nonquitt Mills and Kilburn Mills of New Bedford, Mass.

John T. Kilpatrick of Southern Webbing Mills, Inc., Greensboro, N. C., was elected president of the Webbing Manufacturers Institute at the group's recent annual meeting in Boston, Mass.

Charles R. Rhodes has been named credit manager of Meinhard, Greeff & Co., Inc., factors of New York, succeeding the late Charles F. McNally. Mr. Rhodes joined the firm several years ago and since last January had been assistant secretary.

W. B. Croxton has joined Frank Ix & Sons Carolina Corp. at Cornelius, N. C., as general manager, a new post. A graduate of Clemson College Textile School, Mr. Crox-

PERSONAL NEWS

ton's former connections include Robbins Cloth Mills, Inc., Carter Fabrics Corp. and Dan River Mills.

Abe Barocas has succeeded C. E. Menefee as general manager of Mansfield Mills, Inc., East Lumberton, N. C., and F. W. Dobbins of Greensboro, N. C., has succeeded R. V. Blackwood as general superintendent.

R. V. Blackwood, formerly superintendent of Mansfield Mills, Inc., at Lumberton, N. C., is now residing at 401 Reading Avenue, Reading, Pa.

Dr. Walter C. Carter has joined the faculty of the A. French Textile School of the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, and will teach chemistry and dyeing. For the past two years Dr. Carter taught chemistry at Oglethorpe University, Atlanta.

William F. Robertson, who recently resigned as vice-president, general manager and director of North Carolina Finishing Co., Salisbury, N. C., and as vice-president and director of Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C., has joined Riegel Textile Corp. as assistant general manager of the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Division of the firm. At Ware Shoals Mr. Robertson succeeds P. E. Smith, who resigned several months ago to join Springs Mills, Inc.

Fred G. LaPiana has been made director of textile research for Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., New York. Mr. LaPiana formerly headed the firm's textile laboratory at Providence, R. I.

J. W. Jelks, who is personnel director at the Winnsboro, S. C., plant of U. S. Rubber Co., recently was elected chairman of the personnel division of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina. . . . John E. Toole of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Greenville, was named vice-chairman.

A. J. Morse of Toccoa, Ga., vice-president of Clark Thread Co., sailed recently for Glasgow, Scotland, to attend a business conference. He was accompanied by Mrs. Morse, and at the conclusion of the business conferences the two will tour on the Continent.

J. C. Cowan, Jr., president of Burlington Mills Corp., has been named chairman of the 1949 Christmas seal sale drive in Greensboro, N. C., which is to start Nov. 21. . . . Paul Rhyne, Jr., treasurer of D. E. Rhyne Mills, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C., will serve as co-chairman of the seal sale in Lincolnton.

Robert J. Devaney, chief engineer for Albert Ramond Associates and who has been assigned to American Viscose Corp. since 1942, recently left Avisco to assume new duties as chief engineer in charge of the New England territory. He will make his home at Marblehead, Mass.

Ivan Y. T. Feng, a 1949 graduate of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, has been appointed a research associate in the college's textile school. Mr. Feng, son of C. T. Feng, Chinese ambassador to Mexico, is engaged in a research project designed to reduce neps in cotton fabrics.

Floyd J. Gunn, formerly supervisor of plastics sales for Dow Chemical Co. in the Chicago territory, has been transferred to the main plant and office in Midland, Mich., as head of coatings sales. Mr. Gunn replaces C. Benson Branch, who recently was named manager of the firm's technical service and development division.

Carleton R. Richmond, formerly treasurer, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of Wellington Sears Co., Inc., New York. He is also president and treasurer of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., for which Wellington Sears is the selling organization. . . . Raymond E. Perry, assistant treasurer, was elected treasurer to succeed Mr. Richmond.

Charles E. Mason, Jr., has resigned as assistant treasurer of Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I., to become treasurer of Ellis Allen Co. of Wakefield, Mass., and vice-president in charge of the firm's textile roll division.

Fred C. Scholler of Scholler Bros., Inc., has been elected first vice-president of the corporation which has been chartered to operate the Philadelphia Textile Institute. Benjamin Gibbs of Gibbs Underwear Co. has been named second vice-president. A trustee of the corporation is Robert Smith of American Viscose Corp. Elected members of the corporation include H. Wickliffe Rose of American Viscose and De Haven Butterworth of H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

William M. Barnhardt of Charlotte, N. C., a senior in textile management at the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, has been chosen as the winner of the $500 Textron scholarship for the 1949-50 academic year because of "his outstanding scholastic accomplishments and a demonstration of unusual qualities of leadership." He is the son of W. H. Barnhardt, Charlotte yarn broker (Barnhardt Bros.)

Vann R. Lineback has been appointed assistant purchasing agent for Washington Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. Washington Mills Co. has plants at Fries, Va., and Mayodan, N. C.

Amos C. Johnstone recently resigned as general superintendent of the spinning mill of P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. at Hanes, N. years. He has been succeeded by J. Duke Baldridge, associated with Hanes for the past 17 years.

OBITUARIES

James Balloch, Sr., 52, for the past ten years assistant manager of Renfrew Bleachery, a unit of the Brandon Corp. at Travelers Rest, S. C., died Oct. 5 after a lengthy illness. Surviving are his wife, a son and a daughter, four sisters and two brothers.

Robert L. Bentley, 66, assistant superintendent of Palmetto (Ga.) Cotton Mills, Inc., for 41 years, died Sept. 21 at his home in Palmetto. Surviving are his wife, four daughters, five sons, six sisters and two brothers.

Walter H. Dietrich, 65, who retired May 1 as director of purchasing and engineering of the Duplan Corp., died Oct. 6 at his home in Hazleton, Pa. He was with the firm 34 years.

Charles M. Walker, 82, president of Monroe (Ga.) Cotton Mills for the past 33 years, died Oct. 6. Mr. Walker was one of the organizers of Monroe Cotton Mills in 1895 and became its president in 1916. Survivors include his wife and a number of nephews and nieces.

Guy L. Melchor, for the past 25 years Southern agent for Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. of Worcester, Mass., Atlanta, Ga., and Gastonia, N. C., died recently. Interment was made in Atlanta. Mr. Melchor is survived by his wife and a granddaughter.

mill news

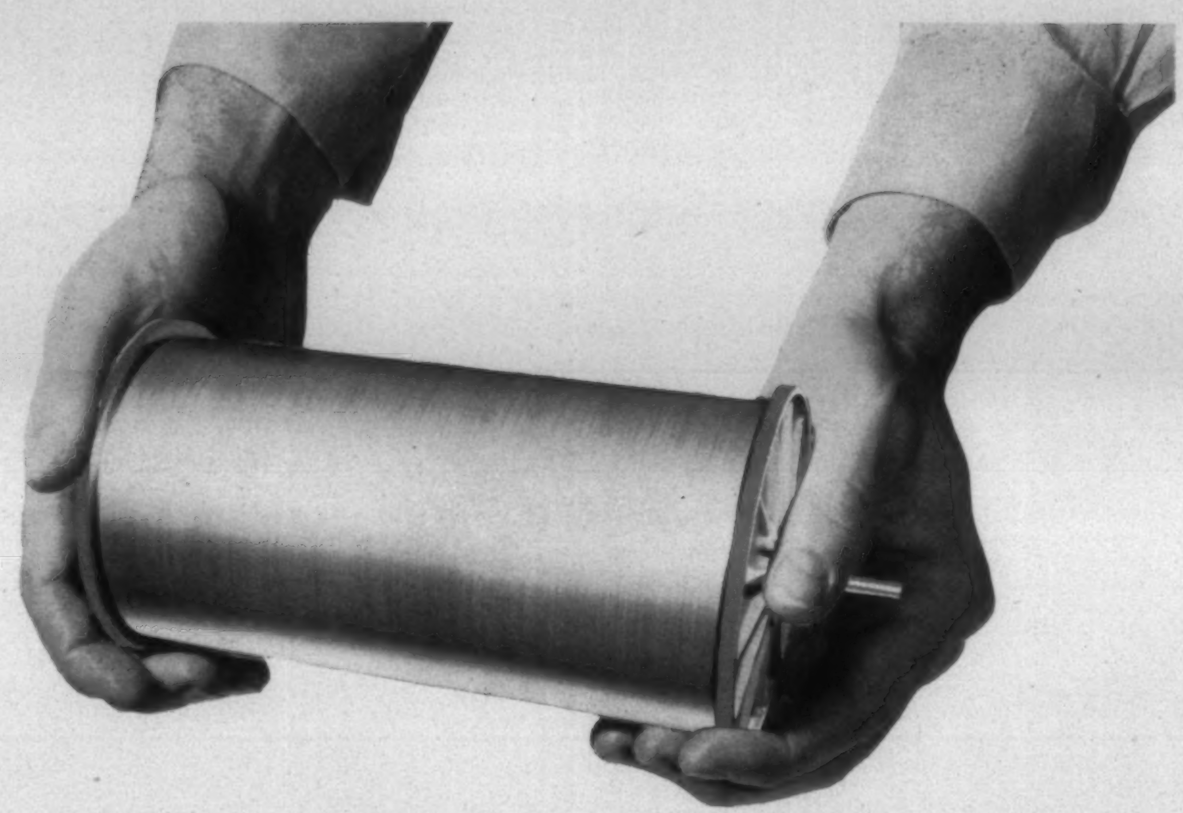
CONSTRUCTION, NEW EQUIPMENT, FINANCIAL REPORTS, CHARTERS, AWARDS, VILLAGE ACTIVITY, SALES AND PURCHASES

CHESTER, S. C. — Springs Cotton Mills Oct. 17 awarded a contract to H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I., for new super long draft spinning change-overs to equip spinning frames at the Gayle Plant in Chester.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Under a new plan acceptable to minority stockholders, outstanding common stock of North American Rayon Corp. is to be exchanged for a new preferred issue on a share-for-share basis and the company will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Beaunit Mills, Inc. A previous effort by Beaunit to merge North American into its operations was stopped by a court injunction granted minority stockholders. The reclassification proposal will be submitted to stockholders at a special meeting Dec. 9.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Premier Worsted Mills is installing equipment for a finishing department which will complete facilities for making the mill complete. The plant produces men's wear worsteds, utilizing about 6,600 spindles.

LEXINGTON, S. C. — Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn., will establish a branch manufacturing plant at Lexington for the production of nylon and cotton narrow elastic fabrics, G. M. Williams, president, announced Oct. 19. A large building occupied by U. S. Air Forces during the war has been acquired on a long term lease by Russell



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Products Co., Inc., a subsidiary of the Middletown concern. A battery of 40 Clutsom weaving machines, special high-speed looms made by Clutsom Machine Co., Coalville, England, will be moved to Lexington from Springdale, Conn., where they were recently acquired. Operations will begin soon after Nov, 1, Mr. Williams stated. The new plant is the second to be established in the South and the third to be acquired by Russell Mfg. Co. within recent weeks. Aug. 22 the company announced the establishment of a branch plant at Bennettsville, S. C., and on Sept. 6 the purchase of Howard Asbestos Co. of Northfield, Vt.

Balfour, N. C. — Approximately 1,500 employees attended recent presentation ceremonies as Berkeley Mills, Inc., received an accident prevention flag from Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. for working one million man-hours without a lost-time accident. The record started March 25, 1948, and reached the one million man-hour mark June 21 of this year. President E. A. Smyth of Berkeley Mills accepted the flag on behalf of the company and employees from Engineer J. R. Clear of Liberty Mutual.

Greensboro, N. C.—Sale of Burlington Mills textile operations in Cuba to local Cuban textile interests was announced Oct. 6 by the company. Included in the purchase are the Textilera Mayabeque Weaving Plant and equipment located at Guiness, Cuba, and the Textilera La Victoria dye plant and equipment located at Marianao, Cuba. Burlington Mills, in making the announcement of the purchase, said that in the interest of the Cuban economy and ultimate benefits to plant employees, it was deemed advisable to turn the operations of the plants over to local textile manufacturing people. Clyde L. Hawkins, formerly manager of the plants for Burlington Mills, is continuing in the same capacity and will direct operations for the new owners. Further, it was stated, arrangements have been made with the purchaser to take over Burlington commitments for goods with local Cuban garment firms and retail outlets. The Mayabeque Weaving Plant was built by Burlington and began operations in July, 1948. The Victoria dye plant was purchased and completely modernized by Burlington in 1944. The purchase price was not disclosed.

Charlotte, N. C. — Crescent Narrow Fabrics Corp., producer of zipper fabric, has been purchased by Arthur R. Hutchinson of Philadelphia, Pa., and John K. Benfield, Jr., of York, S. C. The new owners announce that the building, which has 7,500 square feet of floor space, will be doubled to increase the productive capacity. They recently established a new plant at York, S. C., operating 1,500 weaving spaces, with Mr. Benfield as superintendent.

Sylacauga, Ala. — Employees in the seven plants of Avondale Mills have been notified of plans to sell the mill houses. A total of 980 houses will be sold as follows: at Sycamore, 88; Stevenson, eight; Birmingham, 111; LaFayette, 48; Alexander City, 165; Pell City, 155; and Sylacauga, 405.

Kollocks, S. C.—Construction is scheduled to start soon on a 200,000 square foot rayon finishing plant for J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. The company purchased land for the plant 20 months ago, but deferred construction. The site is located about a mile and a half from Cheraw and is on the Seaboard Air Line Railway and U. S. Highway No. 1. J. P. Stevens & Co. already operates 16 textile plants in South Carolina. Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., has been awarded the contract for the project.

Statesville, N. C.—Sale of Dottie Lou Mills property to Charles K. Bryant of Gastonia, N. C., was accomplished recently. The two-story, brick and frame structure includes about 35,000 square feet of floor space. Machinery in the building, owned by N. M. Platt of Paterson, N. J., went to Rocky Creek Mills of Statesville. Mr. Bryant operates an electrical business in Gastonia specializing in the repair of textile machinery motors and it is believed he might open a similar business on his Statesville property.

Lexington, N. C.—Frank Ix & Sons of New York has purchased a 113-acre site just outside the city limits of Lexington and it is believed that the firm will establish a million dollar rayon weaving plant at the location. The Lexington city council last month voted to grant certain concessions in supplying city water, should the plant be established.

Bristol, Va.—Operations at the spinning plant here of Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. were closed down Sept. 30. The Bristol plant was purchased in February, 1947, to supplement yarn preparation at the Amsterdam, N. Y., plant. Increased capacity at Amsterdam eliminated the need for the Bristol operation.

Greensboro, N. C.—An Altavista, Va., construction company has purchased a block of 24 lots from Cone Mills Corp. for the purpose of building 24 houses. These houses will be offered for sale to employees of Cone Mills with present tenants who are employees being given priority.

Concord, N. C. — More than 400 employees of Brown Mfg. Co., Roberta Mfg. Co. and White-Parks Mills Co. attended an employees' loyalty banquet here Oct. 7. Service emblems were awarded a number of veteran employees at the plants, prior to the banquet, and names of persons receiving the emblems were announced at the banquet.

Westminster, S. C.—Burglars riffled the safe at Oconee Mills, Inc., last month, taking about $1,400 in cash. Checks amounting to $25,000 were taken from the safe but were found neatly piled on a table in the mill office.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—An extensive expansion program has been started at the $20,000,000 nylon yarn plant here of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. It is expected that the expansion will create jobs for more than 300 additional employees. More than 3,600 square feet of floor space will be added to the three floors of the spinning building. New spinning machines will be added to those now operating and additional equipment will be added in the finishing area of the plant.

For additional Personal and Mill News, see "Before Closing Down"

Stonewall, Miss. — Bids were to have been received Oct. 25 for construction of a weave building and extension to mill building No. 2 at Erwin Cotton Mills Co.'s Plant No. 8 here. The new weave building will be one story and basement, approximately 212 by 282 feet. The mill building extension will be of one story, approximately 90 by 240 feet. The new construction is part of a long-range program of improvements underway at the plant. As another step in the improvement program, all looms at the plant are being rebuilt, and new warp tying-in machines are being installed in the beaming and slashing room.

Stanley, N. C.—Rhyne Mfg. Co., formerly Alba Twine Mills, located six miles from Stanley, has been purchased by J. Edward Kale of Lincolnton, N. C. Mr. Kale's plans in regard to the mill are not known at this time.

Bennettsville, S. C.—Marlboro Developing Corp., a local concern, will contract soon for construction of a factory building with the view of establishing a new textile enterprise in the community. Bids for erecting the plant were scheduled to have been received Oct. 26.

Greenville, S. C. — Service pins were presented 180 Judson Mill employees at a banquet Oct. 6 in recognition of continuous service ranging from 35 to five years. Plant Manager James M. Bailey and Superintendent J. C. Clark made the presentations of the service emblems. Alan B. Sibley, Judson vice-president, was guest speaker at the banquet.

Dublin, Ga.—Contracts have been awarded for two additions to Dublin Woolen Mills which will provide 45,000 square feet of additional space.

Greenville, S. C.—Brandon Corp. in a motion filed recently in the office of the Clerk of Federal Court asked dismissal of a suit alleging the corporation could pay an immediate dividend on common stock shares. Grounds for the motion were that the real owner of the stock is allegedly Mrs. Joseph T. Johnson of Spartanburg, mother of plaintiff Joseph T. Johnson of Wisconsin. The motion said Mrs. Johnson filed an identical suit in the Spartanburg County Court of Common Pleas. The motion further alleges that Mrs. Johnson owns 200 shares of common stock including her son's ten shares dividends on which are the basis of the suit brought by her in county court. In the attached answer the corporation charged that the alleged transfer of stock was "colorable" and meant only to try the case in Federal instead of county court.

Elkin, N. C.—An expansion program is underway at Chatham Mfg. Co. here designed with a view to taking over blanket operations now accomplished at Waynesboro, Va. Chatham leased the Waynesboro plant last December for one year, with an option to buy at the end of the year. Offi-

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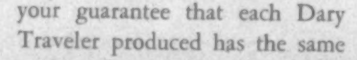

cials, however, have decided that it would be more efficient to put the operations together at Elkin. Crib blankets are produced at the Waynesboro facility.

TARBORO, N. C.—Vandals last month broke into the strike-found Hart Cotton Mills, Inc., causing damages estimated at $35,000 to machinery. More than 400 warps used in making cotton cloths were slashed and other machinery was seriously damaged. The mill has been closed for almost six months. Fifty-three persons were fined Sept. 28 for violating a court order against mass picketing at the plant.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Pee Dee Mfg. Co. is changing over to spun rayons from low-end cotton staple fabrics.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Dunn Mill has established an enviable safety record by piling up more than 800,000 safe man-hours since the last lost-time accident which occurred May 25, 1948. This plant is now out in front in the safety contest among the plants which comprise the Gastonia Combed Yarn Corp. and is well on its way towards the goal of a million safe man-hours. The complete modernization of this mill was effected last year at an expense of more than $750,000 and this has been a contributing factor towards the establishment of the present safety records. E. D. Horton, superintendent, states that "the employees have also become very interested in preventing accidents and are co-operating in carrying out the safety program."

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—It is reported that approximately 600 looms will be installed at the Saxon Plant of Mills Mill here, a division of Reeves Bros., Inc., of New York. The Saxon Plant heretofore has been a yarn unit of the Reeves chain, utilizing about 41,216 spindles.

WELLFORD, S. C.—Plans have been announced for the transfer of 175 Draper XD looms from the No. 2 Plant of Jackson Mills here to the No. 1 Plant at Iva, S. C. Wider looms of the same type will replace those transferred from the No. 2 Plant.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Purchasing offices for Deering, Milliken mills are scheduled to be moved from Spartanburg, S. C., to Judson Mills here about Nov. 1. The move has been termed as a routine change and only a relatively small office force will be transferred.

CONCORD, N. C.—W. L. Steele, Jr., of Wake County has initiated a suit in Guilford Superior Court seeking a court order to make the board of directors of Locke Cotton Mills Co. declare a $71,604 dividend. The plaintiff charged that the directors have not declared a dividend on certain preferred stock since 1930 and alleged that the company had an undivided profits account of $81,604 as of Jan. 1, 1949, but that the only sum which the directors paid to stockholders was $10,000 interest on accrued dividends of that date. Mr. Steele was manager of Locke Cotton Mills when the firm failed several years ago. John W. Clark was appointed receiver and was elected president when the receivership terminated and the property was returned to the stockholders. Directors of Locke Cotton Mills were listed as John W. Clark of Guilford County; W. H. Belk, Sr., Irwin Belk and David Clark of Mecklenburg County; W. Clark Erwin of Cabarrus County; Thorne Clark of Lincoln County and W. A. Hanger of Fulton County, Ga.

HARTWELL, GA.—It is reported that machinery in the Hartwell Plant of Textron Southern, Inc., will permit installation of 132 additional looms, increasing capacity 55 per cent over original plans. All looms, including additional ones and the original 240, are expected to be in place by Jan. 1, 1950. The plant produces rayon crepe for use in women's underwear.

CARROLLTON, GA.—Mandeville Mills, Inc., announced early this month that it will sell houses in the mill village to employees. Present occupants will be given priority.

MCCOLL, S. C.—A petition by Plymouth Mfg. Co., Inc., seeking $79,531 from the government in connection with contracts for cotton twill cloth has been denied by U. S. Claims Court. Plymouth's petition was based on payments it made to Reeves Bros., Inc., New York, which had contracted with the War Department to supply a total of 685,000 linear yards of cotton khaki uniform cloth. Plymouth sub-contracted with Reeves to provide the material, but of 467,201 yards shipped by Plymouth to a Greenville, S. C., finishing plant only 53,973 yards were accepted by Army inspectors because of failure of the remainder to meet specifications.

SHELBY, N. C.—Fiske-Carter Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., has been awarded the contract for construction of a three-story addition to Dover Mill Co. According to present plans the addition will contain 32,700 square feet of floor area, with a basement of about 12,800 square feet and a new winder room measuring 45 by 90 feet. Alterations to the existing plant will involve a new switch gear room, a new drawing-in room and two air conditioning towers.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—The Martinsville nylon yarn plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., established a new world's safety record this month to win a special award from the National Safety Council. The Martinsville facility set a new world's record of approximately 21,000,000 man-hours without a lost-time injury to any employee. It has been operating nearly seven years without a lost-time injury. The previous world record of 18,871,795 man-hours was set by Du Pont's first nylon yarn plant at Seaford, Del., between October, 1939, and April, 1945.

AUSTELL, GA.—Clark Thread Co., which operates five plants in Georgia, was one of the cash donors to a fund for construction of Sweetwater Valley library here. The civic facility, now being erected, will cost $12,500.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Textron, Inc., recently reported to stockholders a consolidated net loss of $3,340,000 for the six months ended July 2. The report explained this loss was shown after giving effect to a potential

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Palmetto, Ga.—Palme
Inc., recently completed an
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and installation of new machin
equipment. The addition, which is use
new opening room, contains 8,600 squ
feet. Eleven additional carding machine
have been installed, making a total of 68; six new long draft H & B slubbers of 108 spindles each have also been installed and moistening air-change equipment has been installed in the weaving and carding rooms.

Griffin, Ga. — Lake Dundee has been opened at Griffin for the use of all employees of Dundee Mills. The 25-acre lake is located on a plot formerly known as the Dobbins Mills property. In opening the lake George Murray, chairman of the Dundee Community Association, said: "The lake and its facilities have been provided for the pleasure and benefit of Dundee Community Association members and their dependent children."

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d textile testing. The laboratory is
d with technicians having many years
experience in both the main laboratories
of United States Testing Co., Inc., and laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The new laboratory was established in Memphis to fill a demand on the part of cotton merchants and mills for cotton fiber tests which are becoming of increasing importance in the selection and control of cotton. Through this type of testing, many mills have been able to determine the exact quality of cotton most suitable to produce a particular type of yarn from a standpoint of running quality, strength and appearance. Many cotton merchants are using this type of testing to provide mills with the quality of cotton required. United States Testing Co., established in 1880, has its main plant

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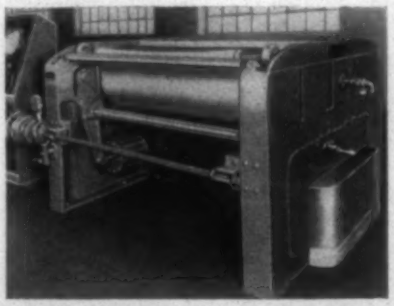
New Horizontal Calender Developed By Butterworth

A horizontal calender that requires no more floor space than vertical calenders is a new development of H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia. A unique feature of this new calender is that the balanced pressure design permits reduction in overall weight and size. The over-size bases and frames of conventional vertical calenders are not necessary with this new machine, it is claimed. The new Butterworth horizontal calender is described as streamlined, compact and sturdy. In the completely enclosed design there are four balanced pneumatic air cylinders. Pressures up to 15 tons can be adjusted to each side of the roll to assure even pressures across the face.



Another feature is that rolls are protected against damage by a simple valve mechanism for jumping seams. Rolls come apart exactly enough to allow seams to pass and then are brought together again smoothly and easily. Standard equipment of the new calender includes: (1) automatic threading device, (2) ball-bearing friction let-off and disc-winder, (3) pressure recording and drum control speed regulator, (4) steam heat to center roll. Gas heat arrangement and temperature control equipment are available if desired. For confirmation or further particulars contact John H. S. Spencer, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., 2417 East York Street, Philadelphia 25, Pa.

Allis-Chalmers Names Two Southern Agents

Wingfield & Hundley, 13-15 North 13th Street, Richmond, Va., has been named a certified service shop for Allis-Chalmers motors and controls in counties in North Carolina north of and including Vance, Franklin, Nash, Wilson, Greene and Craven, and in Virginia east of and including Augusta, Nelson, Amherst, Bedford, Franklin and Patrick counties. J. H. Hundley is owner; A. C. Waldrop, manager, and William H. Essig, shop superintendent, of the Richmond firm, which was founded in 1915.

Browning Belting & Supply Co., Knoxville, Tenn., has been named dealer for Allis-Chalmers motors, controls and centrifugal pumps in the state of Tennessee east of and including Scott, Anderson, Loudon and Blount counties. Claude H. Browning is president of the firm, which was organized in 1942 and employs six salesmen.

Six New Circulars Offered By General Dyestuff Corp.

General Dyestuff Corp., 435 Hudson Street, New York 14, has released the following new circulars: G-605, Rapidogen Yellow 14GA; G-606 — Indanthrene Red Brown 5RF Paste CF; G-608—Indanthrene Red RK Double Paste; G-612—Indanthrene Scarlet 3GA Extra Paste Fine; G-619—Indanthrene Brilliant Yellow 3G Paste; and G-618—Eulan NK.

Arnold, Hoffman Adds New Distilled Red Oil

Ahcolein 810, a new premium grade distilled red oil, has been announced as an additional fatty acid chemical specialty of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Ahcolein 810 is a high quality distilled oil, very light in color and possessing an extremely mild fatty odor. Its use is recommended when quality, odor and final color are important factors. Samples and technical data sheets are available, on request, from manufacturer.

Whitin Opens Office At Spartanburg, S. C.

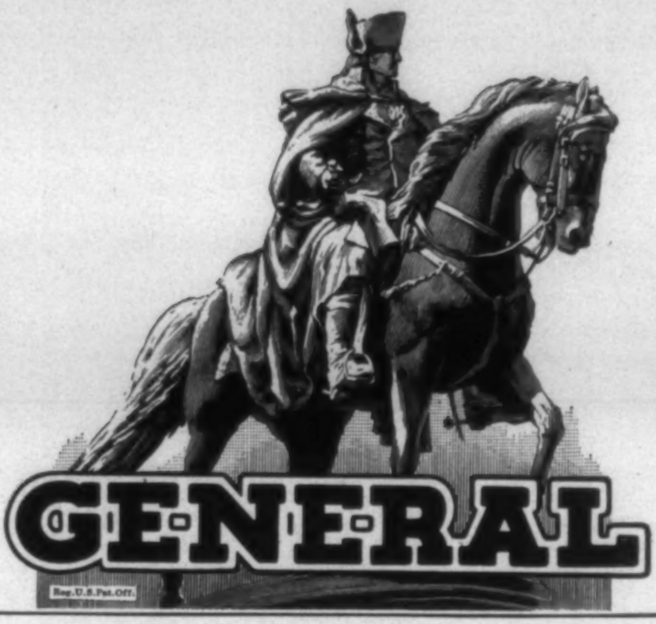
Whitin Machine Works of Whitinsville, Mass., producer of yarn manufacturing machinery, plans a South Carolina sales service office located at Spartanburg, S. C. Richard W. Dunn, a native of Rocky Mount, N. C., and associated with Whitin since 1939, has been appointed Southern agent of the company in charge of the South Carolina territory, with headquarters in the Montgomery Building at Spartanburg. An open house celebration will be held soon, when the office has been expanded. Whitin's South Carolina business formerly was handled through the Charlotte, N. C., plant and office.

Carbic Color & Chemical Moves Into New Quarters

Carbic Color & Chemical Co., Inc., Oct. 1 moved into its new offices and warehouse at 2511 Lucena Street, Charlotte, N. C. Dyer S. Moss, Southern representative for Carbic Color & Chemical Co., as well as Otto B. May, Inc., Refined Products Corp., and Pfister Chemical Works, Inc., will make his headquarters at the new facility.

Rodney Hunt Machine Co. Opens Greenville Office

Rodney Hunt Machine Co. of Orange, Mass., manufacturer of textile wet finishing machinery, has established a Southern office in the Woodside Building, Greenville, S. C. T. W. Kitchen will manage the new Southern office. The technical problems encountered in textile wet finishing machinery installation and operation being often of an urgent nature the company feels it important to have a well-qualified representative in close touch with the Southern mills. The



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COKE
Roda and Stonega from Wise County, Va.

CRITERION COAL
High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal—Pittsburgh seam from Irwin Basin, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the Penna. Railroad.

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LYNCO
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Old Kentucky
Hazard No. 4 and No. 7 steam and domestic coal from Wiscoal, Knott County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.

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establishment of this new office to provide closer contact with a large segement of the textile industry is in accordance with the company's policy of featuring service to the customer. Mr. Kitchen is well qualified to handle the needs and problems of Rodney Hunt customers. Familiar with all phases of wet finishing, Mr. Kitchen's entire career has been devoted to the textile industry.

Greensboro Firm Appointed Agent For Tatem Mfg. Co.

Dixie Textile Machine Co. of Greensboro, N. C., has been appointed representative in North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee for Tatem Mfg. Co. of Eastford, Conn. A. A. (Red) Brame, well known in Southern textile circles, will cover the territory for Dixie. Dixie Textile Machine Co. was scheduled to have moved into new quarters in Greensboro this month.

Emmons Southern Division Moves To New Quarters

The Southern Division of Emmons Loom Harness Co. has moved its manufacturing plant and sales offices from 118½ West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C., to a new location at 2437 Lucena Street, Charlotte. Emmons Southern Division had been operating at the former location since 1938. Increased space will expedite plans for additional machinery and equipment and will allow the carrying of a complete stock of reed wire for quick delivery of reeds; also flat steel heddles, repair heddles, harness frame parts and loom strapping for the convenience of customers. George A. Field is manager of the Emmons Southern Division.

Universal Winding Offers Unique Supplier Exhibits

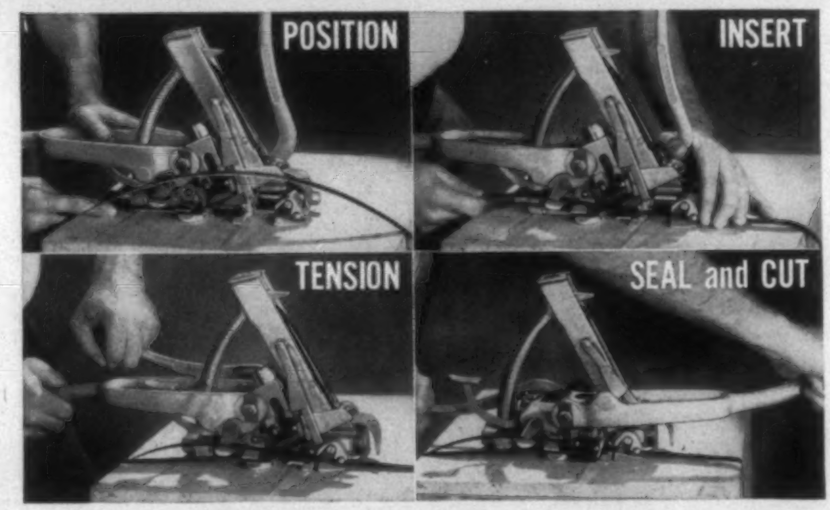
To better acquaint and to have up-to-the-minute information for the engineering and manufacturing branches of the Universal Winding Co. and to overcome some of the many problems which a textile machinery manufacturing concern encounters in the application of various materials and products, the Universal Winding Co. is conducting at its Universal Division located at Cranston, R. I., a series of exhibits featuring suppliers' products. A schedule has been set up whereby each participating supplier exhibits for a period of one week and a representative of the firm is in attendance for one or more days during the week to answer questions and to enter into informal discussions with the various individuals attending the exhibit in regard to the company's products. Many companies and corporations who supply Universal have exhibited, and the schedule is completely filled through January, 1950.

Hart Products Offers New Anti-Slip Finish

An anti-slip finishing material in the form of a viscous oil said to give excellent anti-slip properties and impart a very desirable hand to fabrics is being marketed by Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Hartex Fiberlock is claimed to assure a thick, full-bodied, weighted hand without stiffness or harshness to all types of fabrics. The product, it is stated, is used to give in addition maximum anti-slip properties to acetate, rayon, nylon, etc. Hartex Fiberlock is said to cause no effect on the light fastness of dyestuffs, no dulling of dyed goods, no rancidity or deterioration on ageing, and no discoloration on can drying. The product is readily soluble in cold water and can be used with the usual finishing agents such as sulfonated oils, soluble waxes, gums, softening agents, etc.

Nylon Plastic Parts Help Prolong Life Of Bobbins

Nylon bearings and other parts molded of nylon plastic are greatly prolonging the life of many types of textile bobbins, according to results observed in some of the country's largest textile mills. The use of nylon in bobbins is one of the latest textile machine applications for the Du Pont material. Nylon bearings have already proven especially satisfactory for use in many textile operations, as they require little or no lubrication, thus virtually eliminating spoilage of yarn by oil. A new bobbin developed by the Acrometal Products Division of the United States Bobbin & Shuttle Co. features not only nylon bearings, but introduces the plastic in flange rims on the rounded, pro-



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truding bobbin ends. Nicks in the metal flange rims formerly used snagged the yarn in winding and twisting operations, while the nylon rims remain smooth despite rough treatment. An especially interesting feature of the new Acrometal bobbin is the nylon compression ring set in each end of the bobbin barrel. The nylon yields just enough to compensate for contraction or expansion of the metal barrel with temperature changes.

Because of the resiliency of nylon plastic, it is possible to snap the molded parts in place when assembling the metal bobbin, thereby eliminating the relatively expensive and slow riveting and cementing required when other materials were used for these parts. The injection molding of nylon bearings, flange rims and other bobbin parts permits rapid, large-scale production, it is claimed. Costly machine operations necessary in the manufacture of these parts from other materials are eliminated.

Abbott To Construct New Building At Greenville

Abbott Machine Co. of Wilton, N. H., specialists in textile machinery, is planning construction of a $40,000 office building in Greenville, S. C., to serve as sales and service headquarters for the South. To be constructed of brick, the one-story building will have 6,500 square feet of floor space. Located on the Superhighway, the new office building is expected to be completed early next Spring at which time Abbott offices will be moved from present quarters at 201 East Coffee Street, Greenville.

Synthetic fibers require special lubricants for the thread which tends to break during sewing operations. A water solution of Polyethylene Glycol 400 (Mono) Laurate is an effective lubricant. It tends to eliminate breakage. Orlon thread, for example, is lubricated by passing it over a cellulose sponge saturated with a one per cent Polyethylene Glycol 400 (Mono) Laurate water solutions.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946.

Of Textile Bulletin, published Monthly at Charlotte, N. C., for October, 1949.
State of North Carolina
County of Mecklenburg

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Junius M. Smith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of Textile Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor and business manager are:

Publisher, Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.; editor, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; business manager, Junius M. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.

That the owner is: Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

(Signed) JUNIUS M. SMITH,
Business Manager.

(Signed) MARGARET L. ROBINSON,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 14, 1950.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1949.

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Hugh M. Comer Honored By Textile Industry

Hugh M. Comer of Birmingham and Sylacauga, Ala., was paid glowing tribute Oct. 4 in New York City by the textile industry in appreciation for the work he has done in its behalf. Mr. Comer, who was guest of honor at the dinner in the Hotel Astor's grand ballroom, was lauded by speakers and applauded by an audience of 600 for his efforts in bringing the story of the textile industry to all sections of the country at trade meetings and industry gatherings.

Mr. Comer, president of Avondale Mills of Alabama, is known throughout the textile garment and allied industries as a gifted speaker because of his ready wit and clear logic on business and industry matters. He responded to a salute from the Textile Square Club, acclaiming him the industry's "greatest ambassador," with a message emphasizing the need "to make important men and important women" as assurance to a better future.

Hon. John J. Sparkman, U. S. Senator from Alabama *(left)* and Hugh M. Comer, president, Avondale Mills of Alabama *(right)* discuss mutual interests in government and industry at a testimonial dinner in New York City Oct. 4 where Mr. Comer was saluted as textile's "greatest ambassador." Senator Sparkman was the featured speaker at the affair in the Hotel Astor's grand ballroom attended by more than 600 industrial and business representatives.

Hon. John J. Sparkman, U. S. Senator from Alabama, and Maj.-Gen. Herman Feldman, Quartermaster General of the Army, were the principal guest speakers. Senator Sparkman, who was introduced by Donald Comer, chairman of the board of Avondale Mills, told the gathering that the textile industry together with the nation faced an era of prosperity. "An increasing population, high levels of employment, large individual savings, improvement of labor-management relations and wise use of government assistance are among the factors that point to many years of prosperity," he said.

Major-General Feldman told the large assemblage of textile and apparel men that all branches of the service were collaborating on purchases and that the armed forces were preparing long-term buying schedules with the objective of obtaining deliveries at a time when production for civilian channels is at a low ebb. "Such a system," he said, "would level out industrial production."

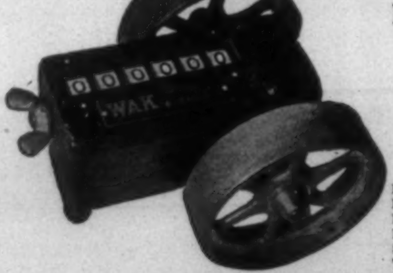
Representatives of various trades from all sections of the country were at the gala affair, with a large delegation from the Southern Garment Manufacturers Association in attendance. Directors of the association scheduled their regular meeting to coincide with the Comer testimonial.

As a memento of the occasion, Mr. Comer was presented with a memory book signed by several hundred leaders in the textile and allied industries. Proceeds from the affair went to support the welfare camp program of the Textile Square Club of New York City, sponsor of the dinner, which was presided over by Harry Riemer, president of the club and editor of *Daily News Record.*

September Rayon Shipments Set New High

September shipments of rayon totaling 100,200,000 pounds represented the largest deliveries on record for any single month, according to *Rayon Organon,* statistical bulletin of Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Shipments last month were 13 per cent above August and nine per cent above September, 1948. Although the last few months have witnessed gains in shipments following six months of declines, total deliveries for the year to date amounting to 674,400,000 pounds are 18 per cent below those of the corresponding period in 1948.

Shipments of rayon filament yarn totaling 76,100,000 pounds were ten per cent above those in August. Filament



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Yardage Counters
Hosiery Counters
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yarn deliveries were made up of 48,800,000 pounds of viscose+cupra yarn and 27,300,000 pounds of acetate yarn. Of the viscose+cupra total, 23,400,000 pounds were viscose high tenacity yarn and 25,400,000 pounds were viscose+cupra "textile" type yarn. Rayon staple plus tow shipments last month totaled 24,100,000 pounds of which 14,800,000 pounds were viscose and 9,300,000 pounds were acetate.

In the first nine months of 1949, according to the *Organon*, 552,000,000 pounds of filament yarn were shipped to domestic consumers (378,900,000 pounds of viscose+cupra and 173,100,000 pounds of acetate). Staple plus tow shipments in the January-September period amounted to 122,400,000 pounds of which viscose totaled 82,000,000 pounds and acetate 40,400,000 pounds. By categories, losses in the first nine months of 1949 against the same 1948 period were as follows: viscose+cupra yarn, minus seven per cent; acetate yarn, minus 18 per cent; viscose staple, minus 39½ per cent; and acetate staple, minus 37 per cent.

Rayon stocks held by producers at the end of September totaled 39,100,000 pounds, a decline of 28½ per cent from the end of the previous month. September stocks were made up of 23,400,000 pounds of viscose+cupra yarn, 7,900,000 pounds of acetate yarn, and 7,800,000 pounds of staple+tow.

Imports of rayon staple in August amounted to 462,000 pounds, the *Organon* notes. The greatest amount, 316,000 pounds, was received from Switzerland and the balance, excepting 11,000 pounds, came from Norway. With devaluation of the British pound sterling on Sept. 18, repricing of imported staple followed in a matter of days. The new imported staple prices are eight cents to ten cents a pound lower than their former level and are now somewhat below the domestic staple prices. The British price for bright staple is now 33 cents and for dull staple 34 cents, delivered to the United States mill. French prices and Italian prices are the same as the British, as are the Netherlands and Belgium prices.

New Bedford School Starts 51st Class

Students from all parts of the world swell the numbers of the freshman class which registered Sept. 12 as the 51st entering class of the New Bedford (Mass.) Textile Institute. These freshman are a part of the group of 285 young men and women who comprise the largest student body at this well-known institution of textile education. For those statistically minded, this student body is composed of 236 residents of Massachusetts, 32 citizens of many other states and 17 nationals of such countries as Argentina, Chile, China, Greece, Israel and Pakistan.

In order to maintain the high standard of instruction, trustees have elected several new members to the staffs of the various departments. Barron Brainerd, S. B. in Applied Mathematics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of Olney, Ill., and Howard C. Tinkham, B. S. in Mechanical Engineering, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, of Mattapoisett, Mass., were added to the Department of Engineering staff. John T. Regan, A. B., Holy Cross College, of New Bedford, Mass., and Richard K. Molyneux, an alumnus of New Bedford Textile Institute, of Fall River, Mass., have become members of the Department of Textiles staff.

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The new main building of Philadelphia Textile Institute, which was dedicated at ceremonies Oct. 6.

New Philadelphia Textile Institute Opened

The new $1,050,000 school of the Philadelphia Textile Institute at School House Lane and Henry Avenue, Germantown, was formally opened Thursday, Oct. 6, with ceremonies attended by approximately 500 alumni and friends of the institution. Col. Millard D. Brown, president of the P. T. I. Foundation and Continental Mills, Inc., spoke briefly, as did Bertrand D. Hayward, director of the institute.

George W. Ewing, architect of the new school, presented a key to the main building to Theodore B. Hayward, chairman of the building committee. A key to the library was turned over to representatives of the Edgar and Emily Hesslein Fund, Inc., New York, donors of the library building. A key to the dye laboratory was presented to Fred C. Scholler, president of Scholler Brothers, Inc., and vice-president of the foundation. Scholler donated $120,000 to build and equip the laboratory. Charles W. Carvin, president of the New York firm which bears his name, opened the exercises after an invocation by Dr. Robert T. Tumbleston, of the institute. The visitors later were taken on a tour of the new school building and library.

The new building is constructed of reinforced concrete, faced with colonial brick, cast stone and marble. The building is two stories in the front and three stories in the rear, the ground floor opening into Henry Avenue. Fluorescent lighting is used throughout the building which is comparatively fireproof. Asphalt and acoustical tile are used extensively in the lobby and corridors, while the main lobby is decorated with Vermont and Georgia marble, so that this room may be used for textile fabric displays.

The physical testing laboratory on the second floor is air-conditioned, so that the delicate scientific instruments will retain their accuracy. A cafeteria and recreation room are included in the building, along with lounges for men and women. An innovation is the use of green glass blackboards throughout the building. Yellow chalk is used on these boards to assure better visual accommodations.

One of the outstanding features of the new P. T. I. school is its dye laboratory, built and equipped with $80,000 of a $120,000 gift to the P. T. I. Foundation by the Scholler Foundation of Philadelphia. The gift, one of the largest ever received for textile education, was presented by Fred C. Scholler, president of Scholler Brothers, Inc., and a vice-president of the P. T. I. Foundation. The dye laboratory of 5,500 square feet will house equipment to be moved from the old school at Broad and Pine Streets, as well as much costly new equipment.

The dyeing department of the P. T. I. is one of the oldest of its kind in the country, having had its inception in the 1880s. During World War I, when the importation of dyestuffs was reduced to almost zero, the P. T. I. supplied many dyestuff manufacturers with numerous authentic German dye samples from the school's large collection, which were of material aid in helping the industry to duplicate and to improve dyestuffs formerly imported only from Germany.

The 4,200-square-foot library building was built with the $52,000 contribution from the Edgar and Emily Hesslein

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Fund, Inc., New York, and will be one of the finest textile libraries in the country. Heretofore, the institute has not had available space in which to properly house its fine collection of textile books and fabrics. The new library building will accommodate five times as many students and more than twice as many books as the old room at Broad and Pine Streets. Carrels will be included in the stackroom where readers working on research papers can sit among the books in their subject field. Also included is a small seminar room for the use of faculty members or students for serious research work away from the noise that is a necessary accompaniment to the work of the circulation desk. The library building is a modified colonial type architecture in keeping with the main building across the campus. Miss E. Lillian Wyatt is head librarian and is assisted by Miss Eileen Dwyer.

Service Center Planned At N. C. State

The School of Textiles at N. C. State College will have a modern student-faculty service center sometime after Jan. 1. Dean Malcolm E. Campbell reported recently that the center is now being equipped as a result of a $15,000 gift from Stuart W. Cramer, a textile industrialist. The new center will include a student lounge with a soda fountain and a snack bar, a lounge for seniors and faculty members, and a terrace with lunch tables and special landscaping.

It will be located on the south end of the central wing of the School of Textiles Building and will afford a luncheon place for faculty members and students. Dean Campbell said the new structure will enable faculty members and students to become better acquainted during the luncheon periods and after class and will be more convenient as a luncheon center since teachers and students now must walk a considerable distance to eat at the college dining hall.

Dedicate Textile Building At Ga. Tech

The new W. Harrison Hightower textile engineering building of the A. French Textile School of the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, was dedicated Oct. 14 as a feature of the school's 50th anniversary celebration. The celebration was sponsored jointly by the school, the Georgia Tech Alumni Association, the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers Association, the Textile Education Foundation of Georgia and others. Speakers heard during the ceremonies included Dr. Harmon Caldwell, chancellor of the University System of Georgia; Col. Blake R. Van Leer, president of Georgia Tech; J. C. Platt, vice-president of Chicopee Mfg. Corp., president of the Textile Education Foundation; and W. N. Banks, president of Grantville Mills. Total cost of the new building, equipment and machinery is estimated at $1,500,000.

The new textile school building will stand as a monument to the memory of the late W. Harrison Hightower, president of Thomaston (Ga.) Mills, Inc., whose vision and leadership was largely responsible for making it a reality. Mr. Hightower was founder and first president of the Textile Education Foundation, which contributed about $350,000 for new machinery for the building. The Hightower building houses a modern textile mill with laboratories and equipment to teach students both problems and production

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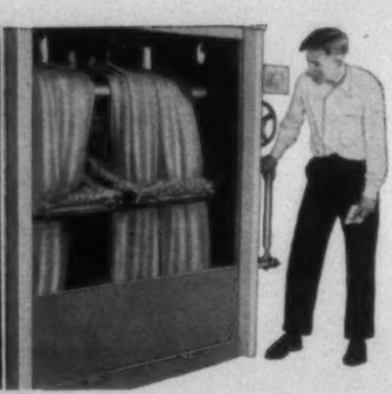

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Herman A. Dickert, director of the A. French Textile School, stated: "We have sought to get basic machinery that is flexible so that we can cross from one type fiber to another, process short fibers in cotton or long fibers of synthetics. We are preparing students to enter any phase of the textile industry. We believe we have a well-rounded curriculum that will permit them to go into any mill or finishing plant, as well as into textile sales departments."

The dedicatory exercises were climaxed when W. Harrison Hightower, III, unveiled a bronze plaque honoring his grandfather. Several hundred cotton mill operators, textile machinery manufacturers and suppliers attended the event.

Book Traces History Of Cotton Industry

The second edition of *American Cotton Handbook,* by A. R. Macormac, H. R. Mauersberger and Gilbert R. Merrill, published by Textile Book Publishers of New York, is now available for those interested. This new 940-page text on cotton covers the material facts of the industry completely from the early historical background of cotton cultivation and machinery development through a comprehensive cotton bibliography. The economics and statistics of growing and marketing fiber and cloth, cotton legislation and machinery developments are traced from early beginnings through World War II. Within the covers of the book are outlines of all the important functions of the industry and a complete picture of its processes from raw cotton to finished goods.

An excellent chapter on cellulose and the cotton fiber traces the growth, physical properties of the fiber and develops an empirical formula of cellulose structure. The cultivation and varieties of the cotton plant, with particular attention to U. S. cotton belt production, are discussed in another chapter. All the manufacturing processes from ginning and classing the fiber through weaving are covered in individual chapters, as are the manufacture of cotton knit goods and the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing of cotton fabrics. New information on such recent developments as resin-finishing and continuous processing has been covered.

The latest methods and standards for physical and chemical testing of both fiber yarn and fabric are thoroughly discussed in individual chapters. In the chapter titled "Nomenclature of Cotton Dyes" will be found an alphabetical list of trade names giving the manufacturers and arranged by classes according to fastness and dyeing properties. A bibliography of American and English books, listings of manufacturers' literature, U. S. Government publications, directories, yearbooks, catalogs, dictionaries, trade associations, cotton magazines and current cotton films completes the text. The language is technical or non-technical according to the requirements of the subject. The book should appeal alike to the technician as a standard reference work and to the layman as an easily understood guide to the industry.

Report Fiber Output Nearing Pre-war Level

The volume of textile raw materials produced and consumed in the world is approaching the level that prevailed before the war, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations reports in a new *World Fiber Review 1949* issued last month. Taking into account, however, a population increase of about ten per cent over the last decade, production and consumption per person in 1948-49 were still about 15 per cent lower than in the last pre-war season.

While production and consumption over-all have improved, inequalities in consumption in different parts of the world are more marked than before the war. Five high income countries in North America and Europe, where about 11 per cent of the world's people live, absorbed nearly one-half of all cotton, wool and rayon textiles avialable in 1948. Against this, eight low-income countries in Africa and Asia accounting for 30 per cent of world population took only nine per cent of all textiles.

The increase in total production of natural fibers—cotton, wool, silk, flax, hemp, jute and the three major hard fibers—abaca, sisal and henequen—was strongly influenced by the bumper cotton crop harvested in the United States. Though nine-tenths of world fiber production is still accounted for by the natural fibers, the output of man-made fibers—principally rayon and nylon—has resumed a strong upward trend.

The recovery of world textile trade has been very much slower than that of textile manufacture. In part this results from industrial development in a number of countries, such as Argentina, Brazil and India, which are now replacing imported textiles by goods processed in their own mills from home-grown fibers. Another major factor affecting trade is the enlarged share of world textile output absorbed by the United States. Since the bulk of textiles consumed in the United States is home-produced, an increased consumption is not reflected proportionately in increased world textile trade. Currency difficulties, too, have adversely affected the

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volume of world trade. The 118-page *World Fiber Review* gives detailed treatment to production and consumption of world fibers, markets and prices, and world trade in textiles. There are separate sections dealing with the major fibers. Many supporting tables are included in the review.

Report Performance Data On New Spindle

In December, 1948, Saco-Lowell released for general sale its newly developed New Era spindle. The spindle uses two anti-friction bearings turning on an immovable center shaft and with the bobbin or yarn carrier held on a metal sleeve. As this was a completely new design of spindle, a great deal of interest has been aroused in the industry with regard to the claims made by the manufacturer concerning spindle life, power savings, and maintenance. Since that time, a number of mills having installations of this spindle have been contacted with regard to a substantiation of the advantages claimed for the spindle.

One of the big advantages of this spindle over those of conventional design has been claimed to be that of power savings. Originally, the statement was made that there would be a reduction in power consumption of up to 25 per cent per frame. One mill now has over 30,000 New Era spindles in operation and have had them running on a production basis for over 18 months. During this time they have been running at speeds of approximately 10,000 r.p.m., spinning 30s yarn, and the mill has determined that there is a saving in power of about 20 per cent over that of spindles of conventional design on the same type of work. From other mills have come reports similarly favorable, claiming savings in power of 27.5 per cent, 30.7 per cent and 34.8 per cent.

Due to the comparatively short time in which these spindles have been in mill operation on a large scale, and due to the fact that the original lubricant is used for from three to five years, the data on lubrication methods and savings are relatively scant. However, one mill had just completed relubricating the oil cushion type New Era spindles in its mill. The mill concerned has 32 frames of these spindles and reports that a total of 3½ gallons of oil was used for this periodic replenishment of oil, an average oil consumption of only 1½ pints per frame.

Over and above this observation of the oil cushion type of New Era spindle are the outstanding reports concerning the rubber mounted type of spindle. These spindles are said to require regreasing of the bearings every three to five years, or every 18,000 to 30,000 hours, and there is not any oil used at all. An immediate savings in labor and maintenance is claimed as at least one oiler is eliminated. Furthermore, there is removed the danger of making soft yarn caused by spindles shaking when there is a lack of oil, the firm claims. With the New Era spindle, if the bearings become worn the spindle will stop and this eliminates the

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problem of the conventional spindle which will run at a reduced speed and so cause the spinning of yarn with slack or soft twist.

A great advantage claimed for the New Era spindle is that there is not any oil required. As the spindles do not have any oil there is a complete absence of oil pumping and throwing of oil over the frame and the tapes. The increased cleanliness of the yarn is reported to be one of the outstanding qualities appealing to the mills questioned.

Tape life has been increased as much as 300 per cent, it is claimed, when New Era spindles have been installed. Generally, a tape does not wear out in operation, it rots to pieces due to oil saturation. With the New Era spindle this hazard is removed, the firm states. The smoothness of the rotation of the spindle also results in spinning yarn which will have more even twist. One mill reported on an installation of New Era spindles on its old frames. After putting the new spindles on its frames it was found that it was possible to retain the old spindle speeds ranging from 8,700 to 9,250, to increase the length of traverse from 7½ inches to 8¾ inches, and to increase the diameter of the ring by one-quarter-inch. Therefore, by the installation of the New Era spindle, the firm points out, the content of the yarn on the bobbin was increased approximately 60 per cent. The use of the larger package made it possible to increase the number of frames per doffer by approximately 50 per cent without increasing the work load.

Other mill comments on the New Era spindle, Saco-Lowell reveals, stated that there was a reduction in knot in the warp yarn of 50 per cent, allowing a reduction of about 25 per cent in the number of spooler tenders, and increased efficiency on both warpers and looms, due to the absence of knots. While the spindles represent a greater initial investment than conventional spindles the opinion was expressed in one large mill that they had confidence that the spindles would pay for themselves in approximately four years.

QMC Issues Specifications Report

The Quartermaster Corps Research and Development Branch has issued a new Textile Series Report, No. 56, "Summary of Specification Requirements for Quartermaster Textiles," to assist the textile industry in meeting the increased requirements for Army and Air Force textiles. Designed specifically as a guide and aid for government procurement, the report gives a faithful analysis of every phase of fabric construction.

Dr. S. J. Kennedy, research director for textiles, clothing and footwear of the Research and Development Branch, Military Planning Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C., cautions users of the report that since specification requirements are changed frequently either by amendment or by the issuance of entirely new specifications, the data of specifications listed should be checked against the actual requirements called for in invitations to bid. Requirements stated at the time of actual procurement will supersede any specification requirements stated in the report.

The detailed tables presented in the report which covers all textiles were prepared in the Textile Materials Engineering Laboratory, Philadelphia QM Depot, by E. Armstrong and Miss K. Dodson. The tables show all physical requirements and general requirements as to finish for each fabric construction. Copies of the publication are available for distribution on request to the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Britons Study U. S. Productivity Methods

Studies of American productivity methods in the textile field was started Oct. 4 with the arrival of 34 representatives from Great Britain's cotton industry, the Economic Co-operation Administration announced recently. The group is the sixth productivity team from the United Kingdom to visit the United States under the joint sponsorship of the Anglo-American Council on Productivity, E.C.A., and the British Government.

The team of 28 men and six women includes management, labor and technical representatives from three segments of the industry. The spinning and weaving sections of the team each include 13 members and the doubling section eight.

Although the three sections of the team will travel together during the major portion of their visit, arrangements are being made for some members of the group to make special visits to various plants and research laboratories. In

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addition, the weaving section of the team will follow a separate itinerary during part of the time the group is in the United States. The weaving and spinning sections of the team will remain in the U. S. until Nov. 12 but the doubling section is scheduled to sail for England on Nov. 5.

In addition to textile plants, research laboratories and schools, the team is scheduled to visit two rubber plants to study the use of cotton fabric in manufacturing tire casings.

Industrial Vision Congress Programmed

The Associated Industries of Georgia will be one of the co-sponsors of the Southeastern Industrial Vision Congress, Nov. 6, 7 and 8, on the Georgia Tech campus in Atlanta. Other sponsors are the Georgia Optometric Association and the Engineering Extension Division, Georgia Institute of Technology.

Dr. Walker H. Matthews, Athens, Ga., general chairman, in announcing the program for the event urged those planning to attend to register as far in advance as possible. The new textile school auditorium, site of the Congress, holds only 300 and attendance may exceed this figure. In writing the Georgian-Terrace and Cox-Carlton Hotels for reservations it is suggested that mention be made of the fact that one plans to attend the Congress.

Final touches have been put on the program which will open on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 6, with a keynote address, "Vision, Lighting and Seeing," by Dr. Matthew Luckiesh, General Electric Co., noted authority on illumination. The first session on Monday, Nov. 7, will present a panel on research and present status of industrial vision, with heads of the industrial vision departments of American Optical Co., Keystone View Co., and Bausch & Lomb as participants. G. Luther Weibel, Jr., Magnet Mills, Inc., Clinton, Tenn., whose address last year was one of the highlights, will speak later in the morning on "Setting Up An Industrial Vision Program."

Dr. L. Wayne Brock, Greenville, S. C., nationally-known optometrist, who is consultant for Riegel Textile Corp., will lead off in the afternoon with an address on "Testing and Correcting Procedures." He will be followed by a panel on problems common to the smaller plant. Participants will be B. G. Byron, Clearwater Finishing Co., Old Fort, N. C., and Ralph Buchanan, Southern States Iron Roofing Co., Savannah. A banquet will be held Monday night, Nov. 7, at 7 p. m. A prominent industrialist will be the featured speaker.

The session on color and illumination on Tuesday morning, Nov. 8, will present S. W. Quisenberry, Wilmington, Del., E. I. du Pont de Nemours, on color conditioning, and George Taylor, New York, Day-Brite Lighting, Inc., on lighting. Winding up the three-day session will be a summary panel with three noted authorities appearing, as follows: production, Charles T. McNary, Greensboro, N. C.,

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Alabama Textile Executives To Meet Nov. 5

Members of the Alabama Textile Operating Executives will gather Nov. 5 in Duncan Hall, Auburn, Ala., for their annual Fall meeting on carding and spinning. Members have been requested to send in a list of questions they would like to have discussed at the meeting. The Auburn-Mississippi State football game will be played in Auburn on the same day and a block of tickets has been reserved for use of members of the group.

Studies Community Life Of English Worker

"Englishmen now find living conditions more trying than Americans did during the worst days of the war," Dr. William Hays Simpson, assistant professor of political science at Duke University, Durham, N. C., stated Aug. 16. Dr. Simpson, who recently returned from England after completing a seven-week study of community life among cotton mill workers in the Manchester area, said that many foods are rationed and prices are high. "Each Englishman is allowed three eggs a week and about 22 cents worth of meat which is often poor in quality," Dr. Simpson said. "Only three ounces of soap are allowed each person weekly, both for toilet and laundry purposes. This is especially trying because there are few steam laundries and most clohes must be washed at home."

Pointing out that food prices are heavily subsidized, the Duke professor said that meat selling for 65 cents a pound in the United States would cost perhaps 45 cents in England, the price difference being made up by the government. One authority has stated that the total yearly subsidy amounts to 470 million pounds. Income taxes are high, and heavy purchase taxes are placed upon many commodities. A $2.50 American shirt may cost as much as $6 in England, and English-made cigarettes cost 70 cents a pack. American cigarettes are almost impossible to obtain, and nylon hose is available only on the black market at about $5 per pair.

Dr. Simpson spent most of his time in the area around Manchester where most of England's cotton mills are located. His research was chiefly concerned with the effects of the nationalism program on the lives of cotton mill workers and included visits to mills, conferences with mill owners, and visits to employees' homes. "I found that the United States is far ahead of England in the development of sports and recreation programs for mill workers," Dr. Simpson said, adding that there is almost no interest in sports among the employees. Workers' homes are scattered rather than grouped in compact mill villages as they frequently are in the United States.

Cotton mill wages are lower in England than in the United States, but English workers have the advantage of almost free medical service, Dr. Simpson commented. A universal health program covers about 89 per cent of the expense of medical, dental, and hospital care, according to one authority. Dr. Simpson pointed out that the program is especially helpful to the laboring classes, but there are often long delays in obtaining medical attention, and high taxes are necessary to pay for the program.

Little unemployment exists in England, and "help wanted" signs are common. Some unemployment results from lack of living quarters in cities where work is available, Dr. Simpson reports.

In addition to his field work, the Duke professor studied at the Manchester Public Library, the University of Manchester Library, the London School of Economics, and the British Museum. The results of his investigation will be incorporated in one or more research papers now being prepared.

Spinning Device May Boost Short Cottons

Wide interest has been aroused in American textile circles over the report of a new spinning device, Hegemax, which is said to be capable of making American cottons equal to Egyptians in the spinning of fine yarns. News of the invention was reported in an article by W. R. Batorffy of Zurich, Switzerland, in a recent issue of *Cotton Trade Journal.* According to the article, the device was invented by E. Hegedus, and states that "Mr. Hegedus found that the field of most strain on ring-frames is reached between the last roller and ring-traveller. Short staples or poor cottons may pass all right but their weakness shows up in this last phase of spinning. Here Hegemax enters the picture. The thread-guide on top of the balloon is replaced by a clever, yet very simple device, giving a preliminary twist to the drafted sliver (between the delivery rollers and the Hegemax turbine). Tension is reduced some 40 per cent. Installation is very easy, and Hegemax can be used on any type of standard ring-frames."

Tests originating from some of the leading mills on the Continent report the following performance data, the article

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states: (1) Production is increased by an average of 20 per cent. Rings of larger size (diameter) installed; (2) spindles run at an added speed of ten to 24 per cent, hosiery twists are spun at full normal speed; (3) thread breakages are reduced 66 per cent and each worker services an average 25 per cent more spindles; and (4) technological characteristics: breaking strength increased five per cent and elasticity boosted seven to ten per cent.

Textile School Deans Touring Europe

Nine members of the National Council of Textile School Deans left New York Oct. 6 for Southampton, England, where they will begin a six-week tour of European textile schools and manufacturing plants. The group will meet with the heads of British textile schools and will study their objectives, facilities and methods of instruction. Textile educators and scientists making the tour include: Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College; Dr. Hugh M. Brown, dean of the School of Textiles at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.; Leslie Coombs, head of Bradford-Durfee Textile Institute; William D. Fales, head of the textile department of the Rhode Island School of Design; Kenneth R. Fox, president of Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute; Bertrand W. Hayward, director of the Philadelphia Textile Institute; L. E. Parsons, head of the textile engineering department of Texas Technological College; George Walker, president of New Bedford (Mass.) Textile Institute; Frederick Feiker, dean of the school of engineering at George Washington University; and Edward T. Pickard, secretary of the National Council of Textile School Deans and the Textile Foundation, Inc.

New Textile Program Offered By C. C. N. Y.

A practical working knowledge of textiles, both natural and synthetic, is provided in the new program, "Fundamentals of Textile Converting," which opened at City College of New York Midtown Business Center, 430 West 50th Street, Oct. 18. In announcing the new program, Dr. Robert A. Love, director of the midtown center, said, "An extended survey conducted by the textile industry, which is one of the oldest and the second largest industry in America, revealed the need for specialized training which would help men and women develop a practical working knowledge and basic skills in the fundamentals of textile converting. In making our educational facilities and services available to the textile industry, we hope to help men and women in the industry meet the current trend of market requirements, and also help them operate at a profit through our 'learn-by-doing' methods of instruction which have proven successful in many other industry programs."

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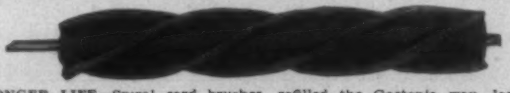

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new program, which provides individual instruction in an informal workshop. Valuable contributions to the program will be made by the industry, which will furnish lecturers, visual teaching aids and materials, and will demonstrate market trends. Invaluable guidance in developing this new program in terms of the needs of the textile industry, has been given by the Textile Advisory Committee, consisting of Irene Blunt, secretary, National Federation of Textiles; Herman Chopak, president, Textile Distributors Institute; William B. Dall, assistant manager, *Textile World;* W. P. Fickett, president, Textile Fabrics Association; Ephriam Freedman, director, Macy's Bureau of Standards; Max W. Meyre, Shields Fabric Corp.; Alice C. Moore, secretary, National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics; William Odom, technical consultant, William Barrell & Co.; Margaret Hayden Rorke, managing director, Textile Color Card Association of the United States, and John Schoberlein, Burlington Mills.

The new program is designed primarily for men and women who are employed in the textile industry and those who are interested in the converting of fabrics from the raw to the finished state. The course covers the organization of the textile industry, the importance of distribution and the converter's part in it, a thorough study of fibers, yarns, fabric construction, types of fabrics, dyeing and printing, finishing processes, special and functional finishes, converting procedures, converting problems, and standards for the examination of finished goods. The class will meet every Tuesday evening from 6:30 to 10:10 p. m., starting Oct. 18 and continuing for 15 weeks. The total fee is $49.20. Enrollment is now open and will continue until the course starts. The course is approved by the Veterans Administration for payment of veterans' tuition under the G. I. Bill, when the training is used to meet an occupational objective. For further information, write to the Supervisor of Admissions, City College Midtown Business Center, 430 West 50th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

Analyze Industry Injuries For 1948

A recent safety bulletin of the North Carolina Industrial Commission reveals that the average time charged for each disabling injury in the textile industry in 1948 was 66 days. This was slightly higher than the 1947 average of 61 days, but was still nearly one-third less than the average of 97 days for all industries combined. The bulletin revealed also that temporary injuries in 1948 averaged only 20 days per case, slightly less than the all-industry average of 21 days, and lower than the 22-day average for the textile industry in 1947. The average days charged for permanent-partial injuries in 1948 was about the same as in 1947, 441 days compared with 438; the average was somewhat better than the all-industry average of 460 days.

School Studies Accelerated Aging Tests

A number of accelerated aging tests to determine more accurately in the laboratory what is likely to happen to rayon fabrics in use have been devised at the Ellen H. Richards Institute of Pennsylvania State College. Research which is continuing, has been in progress six years under grants-in-aid from American Viscose Corp. Studies have shown that many of the tests now used, particularly those for colorfastness to light, for laundering and for perspiration, give results better than those obtained with the fabrics in use. In general, many of the tests pick out only the poorest fabrics, making little distinction among the fair, the good and the excellent.

Research also has shown that when a fabric is subjected alternately or simultaneously to more than one wear factor its performance is different from that obtained when only one is involved. As a result, various of the tests are being combined in a continuing effort to simulate as nearly as possible the conditions of actual use. For example, it was found that the dye in a fabric subjected only to gas fading often showed little effect, but that if the fabric were pressed afterwards there was sometimes a considerable change in color. Similarly, abrasion makes fabrics more susceptible both to light and laundry fading than is the case with the same fabrics when not abraded. In each case wearing tests with representative rayon fabrics are run parallel with the development of the new laboratory tests as a check on their accuracy. Technical reports of the studies are being published as phases of the work are completed.

Fading was speeded up by building cabinets in which oxygen can replace some of the air, while temperature and humidity can be varied at the same time that the fabric is subjected to light. This gives, within a practicable period of time, results comparable to those during prolonged use. Two accelerated heat tests have been developed which simulate dry and the other steam pressing. Similarly, an accelerated laundering procedure has been devised with various combinations of temperature, detergent concentration, alkalinity and mechanical action. Existing perspiration tests have been modified to obtain results more nearly comparable to those obtained during wear.

A technique for measuring the resistance of a rayon fabric to abrasion, one of the most important factors involved in the breakdown of wearing apparel goods, has been standardized. A faster test for dry and wet cleaning has also been standardized and work is proceeding on standardizing accelerated tests of gas fading and chlorine retention characteristics of finishes. As fast as individual tests are standardized, they are tried out in combinations with tests of other characteristics as the institute continues to try to develop an accelerated procedure which reflects as closely as possible the results of consumer use.

Textile Output Not Highly Concentrated

The Federal Trade Commission last month advised Congress that the textile industry as a whole ranks relatively low in terms of concentration of productive facilities in the hands of a few firms. The analysis was submitted in a 96-page report examining 26 industries. A chart included in the report, based on 1947 figures of the production of woolen and worsted materials (broad woven fabrics), indicated that American Woolen Co., the industry leader, owned only 16.7 per cent of the industry's net capital assets; Collins & Aikman Corp., 6.8 per cent; and Goodall-Sanford, Inc., 4.6 per cent. "Thus, the three largest corporations account for approximately 29 per cent of the industry's total net capital assets," the report states.

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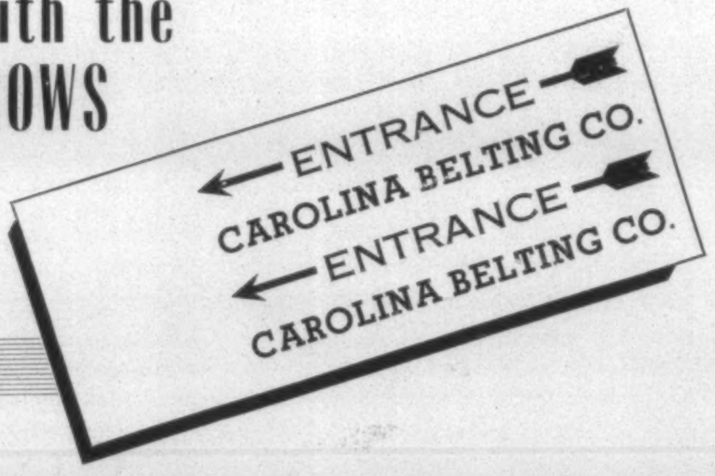
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Quarterly Broad Woven Output Compared

Cotton broad woven goods production (except tire fabrics) amounted to 2,003 million linear yards in the second quarter of 1949, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This is the lowest quarterly production reported since this series began in 1942. The second quarter production is 11 per cent below the first quarter and 21 per cent under that in the second quarter of 1948.

Second quarter production of all types of fabrics, except napped fabrics, dropped below that in the first quarter. Rayon and nylon tire cord and fabric is the only group in which second quarter production for this year is greater than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

Only a few fabrics showed an increase in production in the second quarter. Thirty-nine-inch, 80-square, 4.00-yard print cloth production in the second quarter amounted to 117 million yards, six per cent more than in the first quarter and 20 per cent over that in the second quarter last year. Production of both carded and combed broadcloths was greater in the second quarter than in the first quarter. Combed broadcloth production, however, did not reach that reported in the second quarter last year. Marquisette production continued to decrease, the 24 million yards produced in the second quarter being 62 per cent less than that produced in the second quarter of last year. The production of 22 million yards of corduroys was slightly greater than in the first quarter and five million yards more than in the second quarter of 1948.

Production of cotton, rayon and nylon tire cord and fabric dropped below that in the preceding quarter, cotton decreasing 18 per cent and rayon and nylon one per cent. The number of looms in place and assigned to the production of these fabrics continued to decrease. A total of 383,512 looms were reported in place July 2, 1949, compared with 391,755 at the end of the second quarter of last year.

A total of 658 million pounds of cotton was consumed in the production of cotton broad woven and tire cord fabrics, of which 92 per cent was carded and eight per cent combed. In addition to the cotton yarn, 72 million pounds of rayon and seven million pounds of other yarns were consumed.

Cotton Cloth Shipments Show Slight Gain

Quantities of U. S. cotton cloth shipped to principal importing countries during the first seven months of 1949 were strikingly different from the amounts exported to those countries during the corresponding period in 1948, the Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce, announced recently.

Canada continued as the leading buyer of U. S. cotton cloth with imports of 117,690,000 square yards during the first seven months of 1949 as compared to 85,600,000 yards

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during the same period in 1948. The next five countries in the order of amounts of U. S. cotton cloth imported during the first seven months this year were Iran, Philippine Republic, Union of South Africa, Indonesia and Cuba, while during the same period last year they were British Malaya, Union of South Africa, Philippine Republic, Cuba and Venezuela.

The following countries substantially increased their imports of U. S. cotton cloth during the first seven months of 1949 over the same period in 1948: Iran, from 5,886,000 in 1948 to 66,894,000 in 1949; Philippine Republic, from 44,986,000 to 60,039,000; Indonesia, from 5,374,000 to 33,564,000; Siam, from 758,000 to 14,189,000; Pakistan, from 475,000 to 13,850,000; and Morocco, from 2,996,000 to 10,541,000. Principal countries showing decreases in imports during the first seven months this year as compared to those for the same period in 1948 were: Union of South Africa, from 62,895,000 yards to 35,413,000 yards; Cuba, from 29,103,000 to 25,293,000; British Malaya, from 76,137,000 to 8,549,000; and Venezuela, from 25,060,000 to 15,475,000.

Total exports of U. S. cotton cloth for the first seven months of 1949 were 584,691,000 square yards, or a five per cent increase over the 556,940,000 square yards exported during the same period in 1948. The most important changes in amounts of U. S. cotton goods exported during the month of July this year, as compared to amounts exported during June, were a sharp decline in exports to Canada and substantial increases in shipments to Iran and the Philippine Republic.

Figures Reflect Spinning Activity Revival

The cotton spinning industry operated during September at 115.2 per cent of capacity on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis. This compares with 102.5 per cent during August this year, and 121 per cent during September last year.

Spinning spindles in place Sept. 30 totaled 23,427,000, of which 19,975,000 were active consuming cotton on the last working day of the month, compared with 23,407,000 and 19,747,000 for August this year, and 23,832,000 and 21,302,000 a year ago.

Active spindle hours for spindles consuming cotton for September totaled 8,725,000,000 compared with 8,267,000,000 for August this year, and 9,414,000,000 for September last year.

Spinning spindles in place Sept. 30 included: in cotton-growing states 18,287,000, of which 16,147,000 were active, compared with 18,270,000 and 15,976,000 for August this year, and 18,408,000 and 16,840,000 a year ago, and in New England states, 4,678,000 and 3,522,000 compared

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Active spindle hours for spindles consuming cotton for September included: in cotton-growing states, 7,480,000,000 compared with 7,120,000,000 this year and 7,952,000,000 a year ago, and in New England states, 1,149,000,000 compared with 1,048,000,000 and 1,348,000,000.

1949 Crop Indicates Quota In '50

The Agriculture Department this month estimated the 1949 cotton crop at 15,446,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. This is 503,000 bales more than the 14,943,000 bales forecast Sept. 10. It compares with last year's crop of 14,868,000 bales and with the ten-year (1938-47) average of 11,306,000 bales.

The crop is large enough to require the government to order rigid marketing quotas on 1950 production to prevent a top-heavy surplus. Quotas will have to be approved by at least two-thirds of the growers voting in a referendum.

Cotton quotas have not been used since 1942. They were suspended when growers diverted their acreage to foods needed to meet war and post-war demands. With food prices down on the farm, growers now have returned large acreage to cotton. Cotton growers have voted quotas seven times to hold down burdensome surpluses.

The condition of the crop on Oct. 1 was reported at 74 per cent of normal compared with 82 a year ago and 71 for the ten-year average.

Cotton ginned to Sept. 30 this season averaged lower in grade than for any other season since 1945. But the average staple length was the same as for last year.

Consumption Of Cotton Picks Up

The Census Bureau has reported that 709,958 bales of lint cotton were consumed during September. This compares with 664,133 bales consumed during August of this year, and 738,794 bales consumed during September of last year.

Cotton on hand Sept. 30 included: in consuming establihments, 744,602 bales, compared with 1,281,890 a year ago. In public storage and at compresses, 6,136,997 bales, compared with 4,147,278 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during September numbered 19,975,000, compared with 19,747,000 during August this year, and 21,305,000 during September last year.

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY for Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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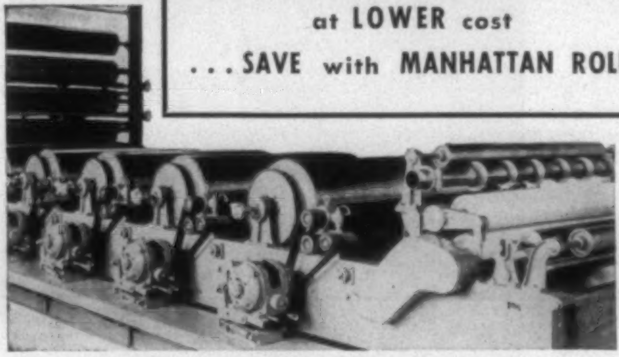

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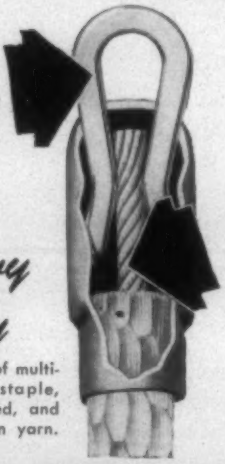

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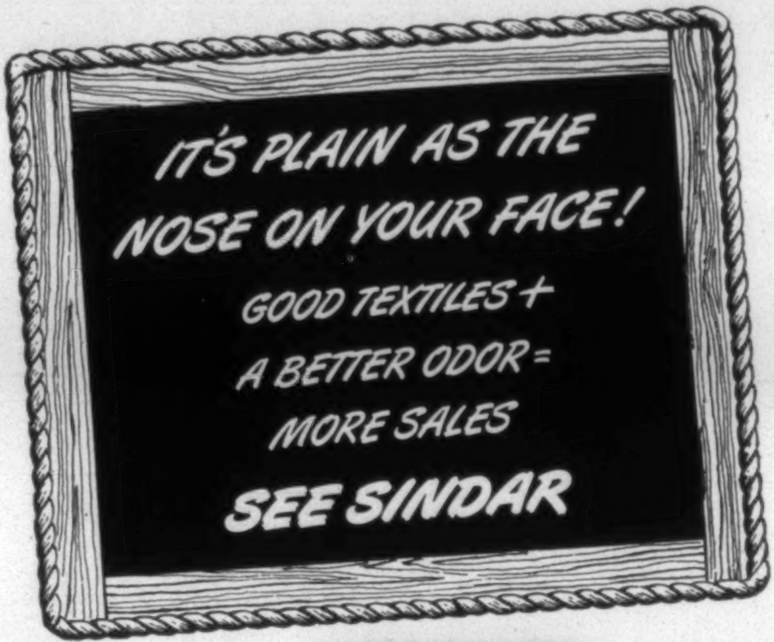

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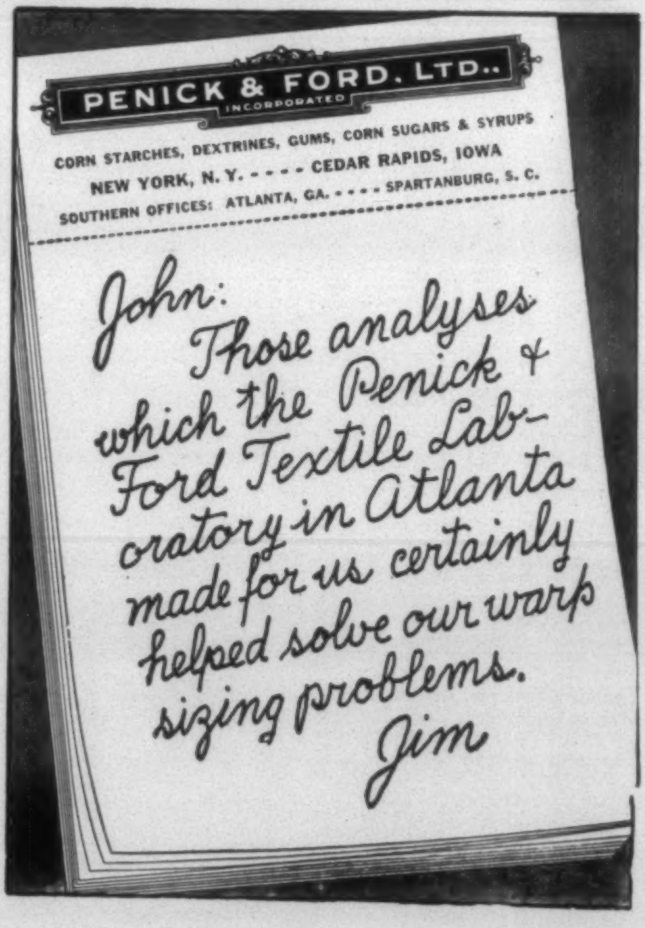

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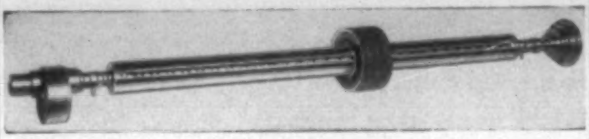

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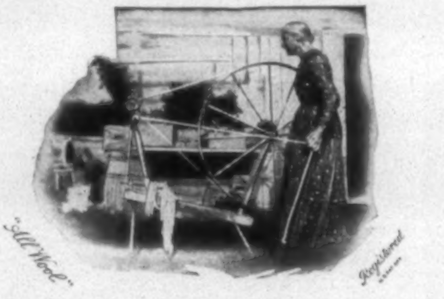

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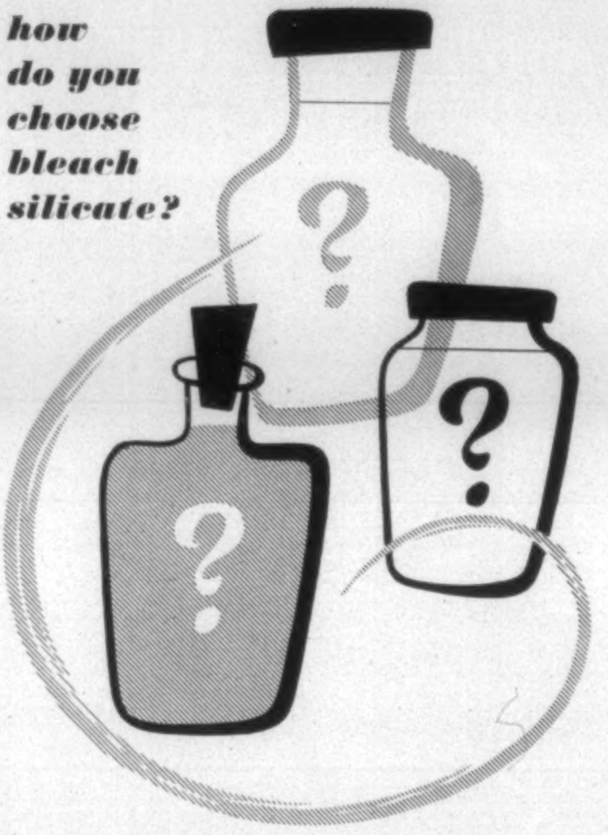

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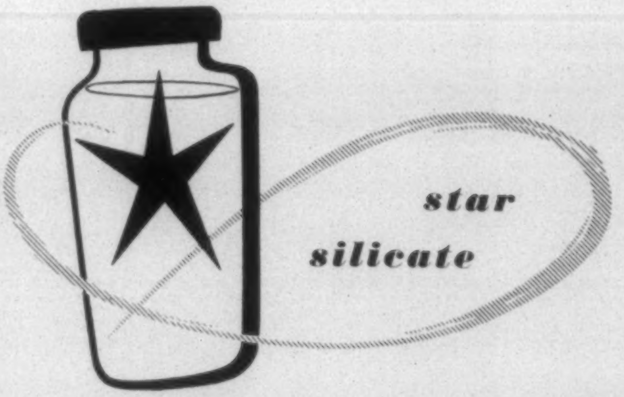

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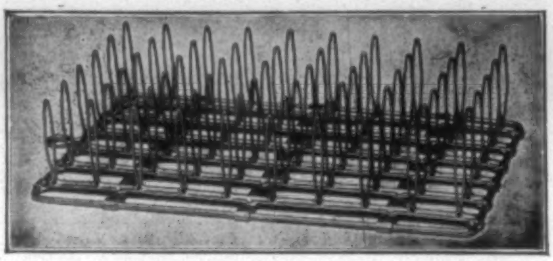

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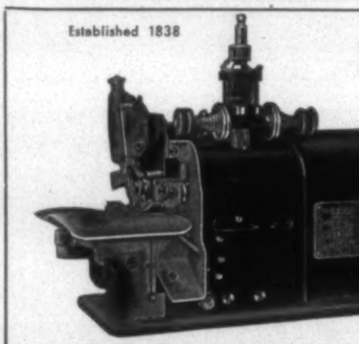

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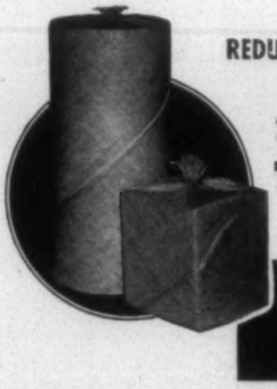

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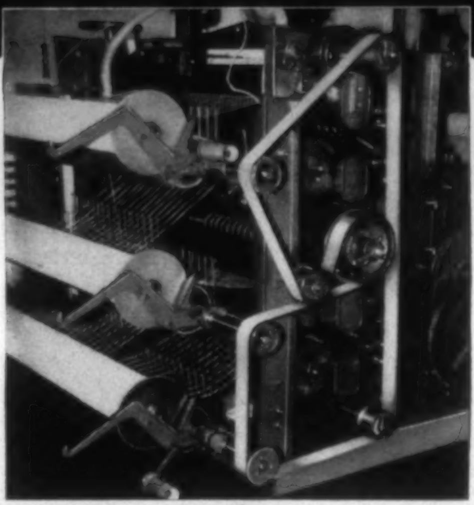

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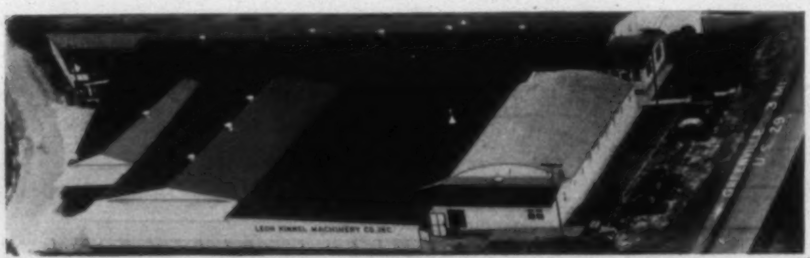

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Distributor and manufacturer having sales organization actively covering entire Southern textile industry desires an additional line of equipment or material to sell in that area.

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WANTED

A small modern spinning mill, 1,000-2,000 spindles, designed to produce carded yarns threes through eights. Would consider investment for part interest or purchase outright. Will take entire production.

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WANTED

ASSISTANT TO GENERAL MANAGER COMBED YARN MILL. COLLEGE MAN PREFERRED. MUST HAVE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Write "B-17," care Textile Bulletin
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED

By old established textile manufacturing firm in Southern state, man with thorough knowledge and experience in cotton manufacturing. Also executive experience. Good salary in position next to top management. New spinning frames and looms recently installed. Applicant must give educational background, past experience and names of past and present employers, also references, in first letter. Name of present employer will not be used as reference unless agreeable with applicant.

Write "BJ-19," care Textile Bulletin,
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

OPENING for textile graduate with experience to act as night superintendent small textile mills in North Carolina making colored fabrics.

Write "X. X.," care Textile Bulletin,
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

POSITION WANTED

Highly practical rayon and silk crepe throwster. Wide experience throwing for the dress, underwear, embroidery and hosiery trade—capable training own help. Qualified ability for establishing efficient throwing departments. Will guarantee desired results.

Write "PFW," care Textile Bulletin,
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Write "I. S.C.," care Textile Bulletin,
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POSITION WANTED

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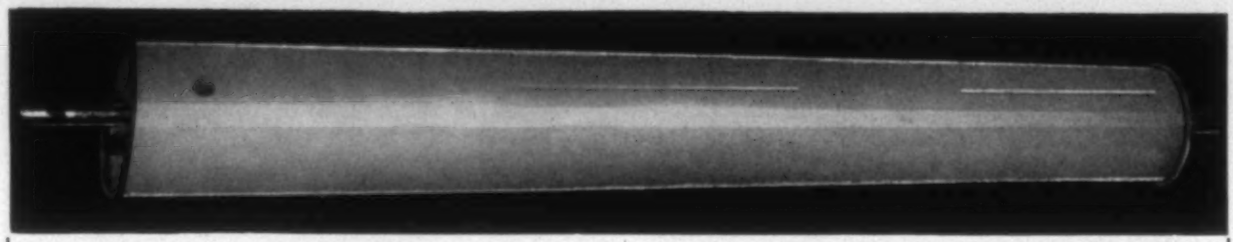

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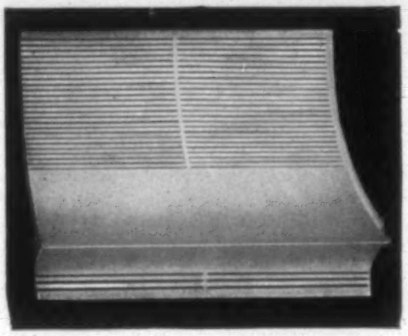

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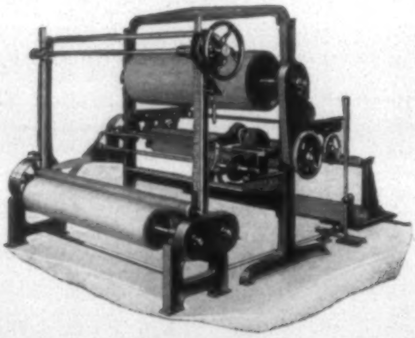

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Before Closing Down

– TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED –

PERSONAL NEWS

Yates D. Smith, head of Smith Textile Apron Co., Gastonia, N. C., has been named president of the Gastonia Kiwanis Club.

Franklin F. Kidd has been appointed assistant chief of the cotton, wool and fibers branch, Food and Agriculture Division of the Economic Co-operation Administration. During the war Mr. Kidd was with the Wool, Cordage and Textile Machinery Division of the War Production Board.

Russell B. Newton, executive vice-president of Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., has been elected to the firm's board of directors.

J. G. Shedd, general manager of Lane Cotton Mills, Inc., New Orleans, La., has been made vice-president in charge of all operations of the company. He takes over the duties of J. Freyhan Odenheimer, who resigned recently as president.

Palmer Hudson has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the Consolidated Textile Corp. plant at Shelby, N. C. He has been overseer of carding and spinning there for the past 12 years.

Frank M. Bristol has joined the sales staff of Joshua L. Baily & Co., Inc. He will be associated with Charles R. Yates in the Atlanta, Ga., office, covering the Southern territory.

Winston Garth, formerly assistant superintendent of Dallas Mfg. Co. at Huntsville, Ala., has accepted the position of superintendent of Hartsville (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

B. W. Whorton, vice-president of Dixie Mills, Inc., LaGrange, Ga., has been appointed to the board of directors of the Citizens & Southern National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.

Richard G. Conant of Wellington Sears Co., Inc., has been elected treasurer of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. Mr. Conant succeeds John M. Hughlett, resigned.

Dr. Bruce B. Allen, former head of research in the Rome, Ga., plant of Celanese Corp. of America, has been promoted to assistant director of central research and development at the company's research center at Summit, N. J.

J. B. Rutter, vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Co., and general manager of its Merrimac Division, has retired in order to devote full time to service as an industrial consultant.

OBITUARIES

Frank R. Bacon, founder and chairman of the board of Cutler-Hammer, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., died Oct. 6.

Carl R. Cunningham of Atlanta, Ga., one of the nation's leading traffic experts, died recently. Mr. Cunningham was traffic manager for the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, and the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina.

R. Horace Johnston, 59, president of a number of Southern textile mills, died Oct. 22 after suffering a heart attack while visiting his farm near Charlotte, N. C. His death followed a week-end of activity in connection with the dedication of the new Davidson (N. C.) College gymnasium named in honor of his father. Mr. Johnston entered actively into the textile industry following his education, and after his father's death he became head of the Johnston chain of mills. These include Highland Park Mfg. Co. at Charlotte and Rock Hill, S. C., Johnston Mfg. Co. at Charlotte, Brown Mfg. Co. at Concord, N. C., Anchor Mills Co. at Huntersville, N. C., Park Yarn Mills Co. at Kings Mountain, N. C., Monroe Mills Co. and Union Mills Co. at Monroe, N. C., Eastern Mfg. Co. at Selma, N. C., Spinners Processing Co. at Spindale, N. C., and Worth Spinning Co. at Stony Point, N. C. Besides his textile interests, Mr. Johnston was nationally known as a breeder and trainer of trotting horses. From his Whitehall Farm came Rodney, American Horse of the Year in 1948, and Bill Gallon, winner of the Hambletonian. Survivors include his widow, a son (David R. Johnston), a daughter and a sister. Funeral services were held Oct. 24 at Charlotte.

Royden J. Wheeler, 56, metallurgical chemist with A. B. Carter, Inc., of Gastonia, N. C., died Oct. 18. Surviving are his wife, a son and a daughter.

MILL NEWS

ALBERTVILLE, ALA. — Julia Cade Mills, Inc., is the corporate name of the former Saratoga Victory Mills properties at Albertville and Guntersville recently taken over by the Abney interests of Anderson, S. C. The firm is capitalized at $100,000. Officers are J. R. Abney of Anderson, president and treasurer, and J. R. Abney, Jr., who will make his headquarters at Albertville, vice-president and buyer. M. G. McGaha, the general superintendent, also will be located at Albertville. The Albertville plant operates 19,190 spindles and 540 looms, and the Guntersville plant has 21,936 spindles and 608 looms. The former mill will produce 45-inch print cloths and fancies, the latter 45-inch print cloths only.

LAURINBURG, N. C. — The 248 houses comprising the village of Waverly Mills, Inc., will be furnished with sewer and water service upon completion of a $150,000 project now under way.

CARTHAGE, N. C.—At a recent date, approximately $20,000 in bond subscriptions still was needed by a Carthage investment firm seeking to raise $75,000 toward construction costs of a $400,000 building for a rayon weaving plant to be established by Paxon Fabrics Corp. of New Bedford, Mass. Original plans had called for construction to begin Oct. 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — In a stockholders' suit filed in United States District Court here Oct. 17, David S. Fischman of New York City demanded an accounting from Royal Little, president of Textron Incorporated. Named with Mr. Little were eight directors of the corporation in the complaint

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which asks a judgment requiring the individual defendants to account to Textron "for their profits and its damages," which it is alleged, stem from transactions involving Textron Southern, Inc., a subsidiary organized in 1946 under Delaware laws.

CARROLLTON, GA. — Mandeville Mills is offering to sell the 150 homes in its village to employees, the sale to be handled by Hugh Pinnix Realty Co. of Greensboro, N. C.

MACON, GA.—Georgia Construction Co. of Macon has been awarded a contract to construct a $200,000 office building at Macon for Bibb Mfg. Co., according to Charles C. Hertwig, president of Bibb. Work is scheduled to start as soon as materials can be assembled. The new building will be erected on Main Street, just east of the main plant of the Bibb company in East Macon. It will be a two-story, fire-resistant structure with basement. The floor will follow the contour of the land. Administrative and general offices of the company will be housed in the new structure. The Macon office of Bibb Mfg. Co. handles the administrative matters of the mills located in other Georgia cities. The contract as let to Georgia Construction Co. is for the building alone. Contracts for furnishings and equipment will be let later, officials stated. Ground has already been cleared for the office building, and construction is expected to get under way soon.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN.—Mr. Average Old Timer among a local textile mill's long-service employees is 44 years old, married, has two children, goes to church and feels that his work plays a purposeful part in the growth of his home town. This was disclosed by a poll at United States Rubber Co.'s Shelbyville plant. Results of the poll were announced Oct. 19 by A. B. Alexander, Jr., plant manager, at the organization banquet of the plant's Old Timers Club. Of the 96 men and women who filled out questionnaires, 94 per cent are married, four per cent are single and two per cent widows or widowers. The age of 21 was the most popular marrying age, and the club members now have a total of 253 children, 144 of which are girls and 109 boys.

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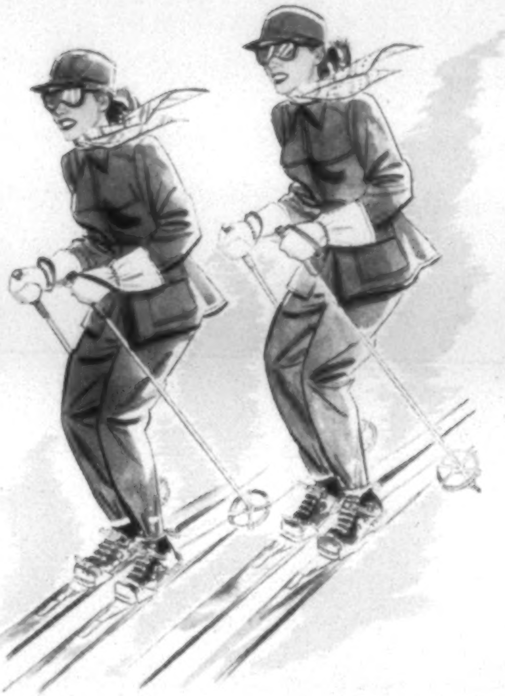

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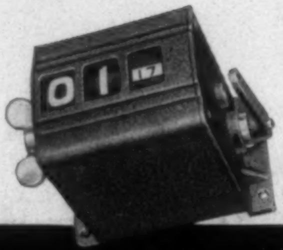
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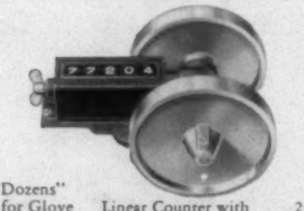
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